

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.97

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January 22 1915,	Temperature 6 a.m.	59	2 p.m.	67
	Humidity	42		39

大拜禮 號二十月正英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

The Russian troops in the Caucasus continue in pursuit of the disorganised Turkish Central Army and have converted the blow into a considerable success.

On Tuesday sixteen warships cruised in the bay of Porto Lagos, which they started bombarding at one o'clock in the afternoon, ceasing fire at 5.30 in the evening.

The enemy made five desperate attempts to recapture a point taken by the Russians near Czerowitz, but all were repulsed with enormous losses for the enemy.

The Imperial Joint Committee of Railwaymen's, Miners' and Transporters' Unions has asked the Executive to take the views of the respective bodies in reference to the Military Bill.

It is expected that although large stocks of paper are at present in Britain, the size of the newspapers will be cut down unless the Swedish export embargo is speedily removed.

The Montenegrin Premier has issued a statement in which he expresses the hope that the tragic end of Montenegro will silence the criminal calumnies that are plotted for peace with the enemy.

Ski detachments at night climbed through ice and very deep snow to Stor Zellina Pass, a height of 10,000 feet, descended into Monte Valley and destroyed while under fire, two enemy blockhouses.

An important matter to newspapers has arisen owing to the decision of Sweden to prohibit the export of paper pulp. It is reported that this is a reprisal against alleged British seizures of Swedish cargoes.

The story of a glorious feat by the little gunboat Comet is told in a telegram, for which her Lieutenant Commander, E. C. Cookson, has been awarded the Victoria Cross, and Surgeon D. Loughlin, Engineer T. Kerr.

and Flight Lieutenant V. G. Blackburn the Distinguished Service Crosses.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
De Villiers Moving Theatre.

Kowloon (next to Post Office);
5.00 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
De Villiers Moving Theatre

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra]

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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

NOTICE

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BEER.

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WINE & SPIRIT
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Electric Face Massage

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HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Manager.

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1400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social
Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

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GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and
Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
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Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

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CENTRAL LOCATION.

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Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices.
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances should inspect
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE.

From 1st January 1916, Board and Lodging from \$80.00 per
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Dining Rooms for Special Dinners.

Caterers for specialiffin and dinner parties at the Hotel,
Clubs, or residences.

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CORNER OF HARKOW AND HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS
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PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

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(PRIVATE HOTEL, RESIDENTIAL ONLY)

Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-
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tile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most
Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with
the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00
per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance. Hot and Cold
Water, Electric light, No Extras. Infection cordially invited. Full
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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for
Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
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Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM, DRESSING ROOM
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MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

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WITH

GRUICKSHANK'S
COUGH BALSAM.

It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the
cough and gives strength against future attacks.

\$1.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE

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JUNGNER ELECTRIC
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Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel
Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box.
Minimum use of materials. May be charged a
thousand times without lowering its efficiency.
may be charged and discharged in minimum time
and to its full extent without injury. May be
kept uncharged for any length of time and is ab-
solutely safe from self-discharging when left even
a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water
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An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfac-

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NEW NOVELS AT \$1.75

THE DOUBLE SHADOW by William

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SHIP: Defence—Commerce

Policy

WINTER'S PIE

30

80

BELLE VIEW.

Shanklin Road, Telephone No 907.

Meals a la Carte

BOWLING ALLEY

NOW OPEN.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Time of Testing.

According to a statement made
in the House of Commons on
Thursday by Mr. Tennant, Under
Secretary for War, the German
losses in the war, "as far as avail-
able" amount to no less than two
and a half millions, of whom one
on one million are dead and miss-
ing. The figures presented by Mr.
Tennant, it is assumed, are com-
piled from the casualty lists pub-
lished in the German press and
are probably rather under than
over the mark. A recent issue
of the Rotterdam Courant gave
an unbiased neutral estimate
which is of interest in view of Mr.
Tennant's statement. The Dutch
paper stated that the acknow-
ledged losses of the Prussian army
in action up to the 20th of Octo-
ber totalled 2,212,073.

Daily Press.

Montenegro and the War.

Although it is now officially
announced that the peace terms
offered by Austria have been
rejected by Montenegro and that
hostilities have been resumed, it
would be unsafe on that account
to build any hopes on the con-
tinued resistance of the little
kingdom unless the Allies are in
a position to lend active
support without delay. It is,
indeed, surprising when we
remember the size and situation
of Montenegro, that it has been
able to hold out so long. Its ex-
treme length is only 100 miles
and its greatest width 80 miles,
the total area being estimated at
5,600 square miles. The popula-
tion is not more than half a mil-
lion, and, though every male sub-
ject is liable to military service
from the eighteenth to the sixty-
second year of his age, the war
strength of the Army does not ex-
ceed forty thousand men. The mili-
tary force is organised on a militia
basis, and its training in times of
peace is, therefore, slight. But
during the last few years the
Army has seen a good deal of
service in the field, for previous
to the present conflict the Mon-
tenegrins joined in the Balkan
campaign against Turkey and
obtained, in return for their co-
operation, an extension of terri-
tory, embracing two thousand
square miles, at the expense of
the common enemy.

China Mail.

Shipping Difficulties.

The China Homeward Freight
Conference has recently been
coming in for a good deal of
criticism in Shanghai, and the
charge of acting in restraint of
trade has once more been made.
It is now announced that the
whole question is receiving the
full consideration of the General
Committee of the British Cham-
ber of Commerce, who "while
they can hold out little hope
of a marked increase in the
tonnage available for the Eu-
ropean trade, hope to obtain some
Conference Rules which will be
of assistance to exporters and ship-
pers generally." One of the com-
plaints made against the Con-
ference is that while they are
unable to make forward bookings
two months ahead they decline to
allow a firm to charter tonnage.
Another grievance which has been
ventilated is with regard to the
amounts retained by the shipping
companies in rebates.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Foresters and the Colours.
More than 100,000 members of the Ancient Order of Foresters have rallied to the British colours. The Order is the first to undertake to pay the subscriptions of members who join the service.

Wesleyan Missionary Doctors in China.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society have fifteen male doctors in China, one being a Chinese with Edinburgh qualifications. Two are on Furlough, and six at the war in Flanders and Serbia. This is not a bad record for one Mission.

"Zummerst."

The annual meeting of the Somerset County Cricket Club was held at Taunton on Saturday. Mr. Hamilton Palmer presiding. The financial position of the club showed that during the year an adverse balance of £608 had been reduced to £342. It was decided to carry on the club for another year and to make an urgent appeal to the members to continue their subscriptions. It was stated that no professionals were being paid, that the Taunton ground was to be closed and let for grazing, and that all other expenses had been reduced to a minimum.

Our Bond with Japan.

At an informal meeting of the Japan Society in London Mr. Yoshio said that the Japanese were practically one family, with the Emperor as head and ruler. In Japan the national moral was between parents and children. English children's love for their parents was not as it was in Japan. Here there was more individuality. "During my 18 years' sojourn in England," said Mr. Yoshio, "I have found the soul of Japan among the most British of Britons, though you would call it the soul of Albion. For that soul our countries ought to be united. In this war we must have victory, because it is not a war for business, but a war for humanity. For humanity's sake we must win, and for this humanity we must join together to keep the permanent peace in this world."

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 22, 1915.)

German War Minister Resigns.

General Falkenhayn has resigned the office of War Minister. The Kaiser has accepted his resignation and has appointed him a general of infantry. Major General Wild von Hohenborn has been appointed Lieutenant General and War Minister.

Allies Capture four Aviators—A Confirmation.

On the 18th, two German aeroplanes landed in the French lines between St. Menesboul and Bar el Duc with apparatus intact: the four aviators were made prisoners.

German Version of the Air-raid.

The German Admiralty report states that naval ships attacked fortified places on the English coast, and successfully dropped several bombs. They were shot at, but returned safely.

Britain's Steady Trade.

The employment returns for December, 1914, show that interruption of trade caused by the war is being rapidly overcome. Trades affected by war contracts continued very busy and worked considerable overtime. Cotton showed great improvement and an upward movement was also shown by other textile trades, as well as the coal and iron industries. Trade Union, with a net membership of over 9,000,000 show the percentage of unemployed as 2.5 as compared with 2.9 at the end of November and 2.6 at the end of December, 1913. The percentage of unemployment among trades where insurance is compulsory was 3.3 compared with 3.7 at the end of November and 4.6 at the end of December 1913. Trade had, therefore, after temporary decline owing to the war, reached the level of 1913 in almost all cases, and in certain industries was much above normal.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

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From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at AH WEE'S DAIRY, 31 Peking Road, ON LEE, Compradore, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHUANG, Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG FOOK, Compradore, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW, Compradore, Haiphong Road, LIM KEE, Compradore, Macao.

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best. Tiffins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$20.00 good for any meal or 4 la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We Guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description.

Just give us a Trial and you will be more than Satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, 1st February 1916, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th January to TUESDAY 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The General Managers,
Hongkong 13th January 1916.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

NOTICE.

All Shareholders who have taken up and paid for the New Shares offered to them can obtain the Certificates therefor on application at Company's Office in Hongkong on and after the 13th instant.

By Order
B. M. Dyer,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equally
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wine & Liquor.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "KNIGHT COMPANION" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th Jan.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th Feb. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's steamer "ATREUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 16th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience. Including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings.

Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

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No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

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TO LET—Two houses in "Stonehenge", No. 5 Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass tennis court.

Shortly available for occupation.

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TO LET—Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET—First Class shop in Chester Road, whole or part; lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET—(Kowloon) Furnished rooms, with or without board, in private family. Good situation, 5 minutes from Ferry. Tennis Court. Apply "Mukim in Parvo" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET—Nicely-furnished flat, with every convenience, including Electric Light and Tennis Court. Upper levels; splendid outlook. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o The "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.

Chater's Bungalow, No. 65 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET, Furnished Suite on first level 3 rooms or separately, baths, verandas, electric light, Tennis. Apply L. A. "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE—A second-hand (two coloured ribbon) No. 7 Remington Typewriter, practically new and in good condition. No reasonable offer rejected.

Apply to "REMO" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE—One 10½ H.P. Hornsby Acrolloyl Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators.

Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

NOTICES.

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\$3.00 per 100

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\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50. PER PAIR

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

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Imperial Bouquet per 100 \$5.00

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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

RENNIE.—On 14th December at "Malaka," 5, Queen Anne's Gardens, Bedford Park, W., the wife of J.S.M. Rennie, of twins—boy and girl. All progressing well.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

TRADE AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The keynote of an article on British trade in China which we publish on another page is that, unless Britain wakes up, she will have the felicity of seeing her commerce in the East snatched from her, not only by friendly trade rivals but by Germans. The article in question shows how hopelessly we Britishers have failed in the trade war hitherto, and—unlike the generality of criticisms—it points to a reasonably easy way out of the difficulty, provided the proper steps are taken without delay. The writer of the article further shows that the blame for the unsatisfactory condition of our trade out here lies, in great measure, with the Foreign Office. This is a point on which the *Telegraph* has repeatedly laid stress, and we find not only our contributor but a goodly number of Hongkong and Canton readers ready to confirm all that we have said in the past as to the marked inadequacy of our consular system. Moreover, if we choose to go farther afield, we find our countrymen in the Americas and on the Continent also complaining of the same thing. A recent article in the *British Review*, by Mr. P. F. Martin, complains bitterly of the commercial attaché as "a useless functionary," and points out that British trade abroad is either left to that gentleman or else is not officially represented at all. "For the entire continent of North America, with its gigantic import and export trade exceeding £800,000,000 annually, no commercial attaché has ever been appointed."

Let us admit what most of the men in our Foreign Office service themselves are quite ready to own: that the British consular official as a rule is quite ignorant of business matters. And yet we leave to him the task of pushing British trade in a foreign country! His education and his social environment have been such that not only is he unlikely to possess the commercial instinct, but that business in general must necessarily be more or less distasteful to him. How then can we expect him to go out of his way to help the commercial traveller who is in China or France or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of advertising and selling his country's commodities? How can we be surprised if the German steps in and smilingly absorbs all the trade that happens to lie in his way? Our consular men are round pegs in square holes, and, until they are either given a different form of education or else are replaced by experienced commercial men, we must be content to see the prizes in the trade content captured by non-Britishers. As an example of the type of man who, in the past, has been appointed to look after trade interests, we will again quote Mr. Martin's article. "The British Vice-Consul at one of the most important coffee export ports. . . had not made a report to the Foreign Office for over six years, neither had he been solicited to do so, notwithstanding that the exports of his district amounted annually to some millions of pounds." The writer adds sardonically "This official has long since retired upon a liberal pension."

Politically the British Foreign Office has a fine record; its traditions are noble ones and its men, both at home and abroad, have often attained worldwide distinction. Yet its commercial story is positively ludicrous. Then why should it not be asked to relinquish a responsibility which sits so jauntily on its shoulders? The special article quoted above points to a simple way out of the difficulty. The writer argues, justly enough, that if Colonial, Irish, Indian, Foreign Naval or Military Affairs need a special board to control them, so also does trade. If we appoint a Minister of Munitions, Education, Home Affairs, etc., why not a Minister of Commerce? When we have severed the trading interests of the Empire from the Foreign Office and have established a Commercial Ministry—represented abroad by none but specially qualified men—we shall begin to see the results in an enlarged revenue and an increased prestige abroad.

The Cycle Nuisance.

The public generally will endorse the view of the Magistrate expressed in the Police Court yesterday, that one half of the people in the Colony who own bicycles ought never to be entrusted with them. The defendant in the case was evidently one of these, and one could only wish that the law, permitted the enforcement of the Magistrate's order that he should be prohibited from "wheeling" in the future. Not only did he knock down a child and cause such injuries that admittance to hospital became necessary, but, having done so much, he attempted to make himself scarce. Luckily, however, he was brought to book. It needs no proving by this time to show that the class of young Chinese which goes madly caring about our thoroughfares at a furious pace, the while endeavouring to perform a little trick-cycling, is a distinct danger to pedestrians. That point has long since been established. The wonder is that more serious mishaps do not occur. Unfortunately, the evil cannot be met by imposing a requirement that, as in the case of chauffeurs at home, competence to take charge of a machine shall be demanded of would be cyclists. All that can be done is to keep a sharp eye on these harumscarums. And in this respect the public has quite as much power to set the law in motion as have the police.

War Charities.

The local War Charities Committee, concerning whose creation we had something to say in this column recently, is now evidently established on a firm working basis, and we hope that the appeal made by its Hon. Secretary (the Hon. Mr. E. E. Hallifax), in the letter which we published last night, will meet with a whole-hearted response on the part of the public. It is well that the point is made that, although the Prince of Wales fund has been closed, there are still plenty of channels open to receive charitable donations. The new organisation, it must be thoroughly understood, is not intended to supplant or to supersede the existing funds; it is merely a central body to which contributions may be sent, and those contributions may, if so desired, be set aside for specific objects. There is one suggestion in the appeal which is worth emphasising, and that is the hope that Hongkong may, through the medium of the new Committee, be able to support some hospital or similar organisation at home which may be connected with the name of the Colony. We sincerely hope that will be possible. To make it so, a considerable measure of public generosity will be required. But there is no reason whatever why the requisite funds should not be forthcoming.

Future Calls.

Hongkong has already done magnificently in contributions both in money and kind, but it can still do more if it desires. As Mr. Hallifax points out, the need for clarity in connection with the war increases rather than diminishes. Everything points to the likelihood of big and bitter battles in the near future. And battles are not fought nowadays without terrible casualties. A heavy price will have to be paid for victory. Our fighting men are prepared to pay that price. Surely we are prepared to see that the maimed, the fatherless and the widow are properly cared for. We in Hongkong are but little affected by the war. We are called upon to make few real sacrifices in consequence of it. That is no reason why we should remain indifferent towards those who are bearing, and will yet have to bear, the heavy burdens which it brings. Quite the reverse. And the most beneficial act we can perform is to rally to the support of those who have a claim on our means. That is why the appeal now issued should be sympathetically heeded by the public of the Colony.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE'S NOT A JOY THE WORLD CAN GIVE LIKE THAT IT TAKES AWAY.—Byron.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 59;
dull. (1915, 55 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65;
dull. (1915, 63 clear.)

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Kwanlee to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Sinkiang to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Cheonan at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 5/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Charles Kingsley (1875).

Prize Day.
On Monday afternoon the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak is distributing the prizes at Kowloon British School.

Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Nicholas George Nolan to be a Member of the Board of Examiners.

Possession of a Dagger.
A remand for a week was ordered in the case of a Chinese charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning with being in possession of a dagger.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 8, 1916 amounted to 61,687 tons and the sales during the period, to 60,444 tons.

Marine Surveyor's Office.
From Monday, the 24th inst., and until further notice, the Offices of the Government Marine Surveyor will be at rooms Nos. 10 and 11 on top floor of the Post Office Building.

Medical Practitioner.
The name of Dr. Agnes Brynner McGregor (Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Glasgow University), of "The Retreat," Peak, has been added to the list of medical practitioners.

Dumping Ashes.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, four Chinese were charged with dumping ashes on private ground held by Mr. L. D'Almeida as trustee for friends. A fine of \$5, or fourteen days' imprisonment, was imposed.

Companies Warned.
It is notified that at the expiration of three months the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Tung Tai and Co., Ltd., the Hankow Land Development Co., Ltd., the Yue Loong Flour Mill Co., Ltd., the Yu Yuen Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.

New Harbour Regulation.
A notification by the Harbour Master, dated January 20, states:—On and after this date between the hours of official night no junk or native craft will be allowed to lie at a distance of less than 100 yards from low water mark on the north side of the city of Victoria between the Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf at West Point, and Jardine's Wharf at East Point, and the shore at Kowloon from Kowloon Pier to the saw mills at Mong Kok Tsui, including private wharves within those boundaries, without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

An order made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinances provides that the following rules shall be added to the rules made by the Governor-in-Council under the Ordinances on January 6 and 13:—

33. Rule 1 shall not apply to sugar imported in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Convention Ordinances, 1904, and of all regulations made thereunder.
34. Rule 1 shall not apply to market produce or live stock.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE TURKS.

The Russians Busy.

Even the Austrians themselves no longer pretend that they and their German friends can make any headway against the force of the Russian attack. While every fresh month sees an improvement in Russia's army and in her supply system, every month sees Germany and Austria weaker and less able to hold their own against a steadily hardening opponent. Clearly there are but few moves left to the enemy, one of which is the gradual evacuation of Serbia by Austro-German and Bulgarian troops. These are handiest to remove there might help to prolong the resistance to Russian inroads. No final good purpose, however, could be served thereby, and only the Germans would see any use in lengthening out the agony. Every imaginable shifting of troops has been tried before, with an almost pitiful barrenness of results. But "what-ever is, is best," had the enemy months ago chosen the wiser plan of leaving a strong Austro-German guard on the Danube to repel possible Serbian attacks, and forego the delirious of invading a country incapable of proper defence, the Bulgarian army, in almost its full strength (a formidable feature to be reckoned with) might to-day be free to attack the Russians in Bukovina. A depraved instinct bade Germany use Bulgaria's troops for a bullying scheme that, even at its most successful, could never have been other than unprofitable; consequently, now that the Bulgarian army is really needed for hard work it is nothing but a shabby and half-disheartened remnant.

The Turks.

With Turkey things are not only no better but infinitely worse, and she has not even the strength left to profit by the withdrawal of our own troops from Gallipoli. Like Germany, she is seriously affected by the blockade, and will be more so as time goes on; like Germany she is faced with disaffection and discontent among her own people; and, once more like Germany, she has aimed so deeply against society that she can hope for no consideration or leniency when settling day comes. Her efforts in Persia are rapidly verging towards the farcical, and, whether she is opposed by Russians or by British, the result to her always seems to be the same. With her as with Bulgaria and Greece, ample time was allowed her for the making up of her mind as to the king under whom she would serve; honesty would have been the better policy for her, but since she chose to choose her better sense taught her years ago to hate and despise, how can she look for sympathy among the Allies or the neutrals?

Enemy Trading.

Our Government at home has a most exasperating habit of talking precautions a year or so late. The new Enemy Trading Bill, says Renter, "is the most drastic yet framed." Could not this Bill have been passed a twelvemonth ago? The world has learned nothing new on the subject during the past year, for the numberless cases of enemy trading, here in the East and elsewhere, might easily have been foreseen by a Government that had anything like a true estimate of human nature. There was never a time since the world began when there were not certain black sheep who would put their own greedy instincts miles before their country's welfare. The world has not altered in this respect in forty centuries. Then why wait till the war is well nigh eighteen months old before taking reasonable precautions against the paltry treachery of such men who would sell not only their own mothers? But better late than never. The new Bill will be a sore blow to German interests, and therefore one is bound to feel satisfaction at its introduction.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

BRITAIN'S TRADE OUTLOOK AFTER THE WAR.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

Whilst much attention is being paid at home to the co-ordination of industrial output to win the war, and whilst Mr. Lloyd George and others of our Ministers frankly admit that this is an engineers' war, to be won as much in the workshops at home as in the trenches in Flanders, certain other of the Government departments still seem to be under the impression that the conservation of Britain's trade in the few open markets that are left to us is still to be left severely to the individual who comes out here to strive against the manifold national competitors in the market; and it is difficult for anyone travelling in China to see any awakening on the part of the official services to the necessity which exists for a radical change in our trade methods in order to meet the changed economic conditions which must obtain after peace is declared.

It should not be necessary to point out to the departments concerned that, if it is necessary to bring about a conscription of labour—as has already been done—and to bring in a military conscription—as is being done—in order to face the national effort of our enemies in military operations, it is only a logical sequence to discard the individual idea when entering upon an economic campaign. If the Government refuses to prepare for the economic campaign as it refused to prepare for the military, then the consequences will be that, whilst we shall have won, we shall in all probability have lost our markets and trade in doing so.

Despite the supremacy of our Navy, the Germans in China are by no means idle, but are straining every nerve and expending every mark of the money coming to them from the Boxer indemnity, the Anglo-German loans, the Carlowitz and Arnhold Karberg short term loans, and munition repayments, in building up all over China a more efficient sales organization, so that as soon as peace is declared German products will be dumped into China as fast as ships can be loaded to take the freights, and every effort will be made to force us to pay dearly for our lack of economic preparation—just as we have had to pay for our lack of co-ordinated military preparation.

In addition whilst our own manufacturers owed nothing to the Government in the building up of their foreign markets (which efforts were usually made rather in spite of our consular offices than by any aid they granted) they have had to turn their whole collective output to the service of the country. Hence most of them cannot, at this time, offer any effective competition against the American and other neutral efforts which are being made to take advantage of the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the German and British exports; and, when the war is over, whilst we shall find that the Germans' trade is probably eliminated until their workshops are once more running, we shall no doubt discover that the Americans and Japanese have eaten into our markets so that many years of individual effort will not restore to us our national supremacy of trade which is the only factor that makes us a great nation.

The outstanding feature of the whole argument is that, whilst trade alone pays our way and enables us to maintain our position in the world, and whilst every government servant is paid out of the proceeds of that trade, few if any of our Government services outside of Britain seem to realize that trade is the one and only thing which they should bring their minds to foster. The writer is astonished that Consuls whom he has visited should state that the policy of Britain had not changed in this regard, and should excuse themselves from taking an active part in fostering our trade by stating that, as they had no experience of business or commerce, they could not render effective aid.

If this is the view of the whole body of our Consuls in China,

then we should discard their "help" as an aid to trade, and should endeavour to found a service with a Ministry of its own, which would give its whole time and attention to trade: to trade protection and expansion. It surely must be patent that, if it is necessary to have a Ministry to protect our Navy (which is designed to protect our trade) it is much more necessary for us to have a Ministry of Commerce to protect our Trade itself!

Taking China as a case in point, an effective trade service, consisting of Directors of Trade with base offices at Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Harbin, Chungking and Peking, would cost perhaps fifty thousand pounds per annum; and, if these were men who had had at least ten years' commercial or technical experience in Britain before they came East and were allowed a free hand in travelling and collecting information necessary to our manufacturers and producers, they could do more for our commerce than a hundred consuls who look down on trade and regard traders as occupying a stratum some thousands of feet below themselves.

Such a service should be operated by a Joint Board of the Chambers of Commerce, leading banks and manufacturers of all kinds, the only qualifications required being that members of the Board should be born British subjects, intimately connected with trade, who were not acting in conjunction with foreigners in any way, either in Britain or out of it; for the co-relationship of British finance and trade with Germany in China has, to say the least of it, been most unfortunate, and it is sincerely to be trusted that war has taught the exponents of that form of commercialism the unreasonableness of it.

The smaller manufacturers in Britain deserve just as much consideration as the larger, for it must be remembered that it was the failure of the greater producers to deliver their contracts last year which led to the necessity of the Munitions Ministry; and, as these smaller firms have given all they possessed, in time, men and money, they require as much or more protection than those larger houses that, by reason of their importance, can protect their own interests.

The Ministry of Commerce should not only give information to our manufacturers as to where and how they can dispose of their wares profitably, but should go further: should endeavour to foster our producers by every means in their power and should act in all things as a leader of our commerce, a shaper of our commercial destinies and an educator of our technical and commercial sons, so that we could put our trade on the same standing as our navy, and win back for ourselves that trade supremacy of which years of official neglect have robbed us, here and elsewhere. Such a Ministry should not be led or controlled in any possible manner, either by the Foreign or by the Colonial office, but should be as absolutely free and independent as the Post Office, and only modern up-to-date methods and men should be allowed within its portals, whilst anything savouring of party politics should be made taboo from its inception.

Whilst this Ministry should not be dominated in any way by other Government services (seeing that it and its proteges alone pays for everything in Britain, it should exercise a controlling voice over every Foreign Office agreement which did not protect our trade to the utmost; and no agreement, either public or secret, with another power, which might be construed as curtailing our trade in any part of the world, should be allowed to pass without the consent of this Ministry. That a logical and free Government like that of Britain should have a Minister in the Cabinet to protect the Navy, Army, Interior, India, the Colonies, etc., and yet should have no Minister to protect the Trade, which alone makes all of these Ministries possible seems as incredible, as that Britain should, at this time, be the only single exponent of the individuality of effort in regard to trade, and the time is here for a swift realization of what will happen to us unless we fit our new Ministry to meet altered circumstances.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS

THE SILVER MARKET.

Still Steady.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph" London, Received January 22.
Messrs. Montagu's report states that the undertone of the silver market is steady, notwithstanding the fall in price, which appears to have originated in China, whence the selling is made to Indian buyers which have consequently unloaded upon the London market. Silver is held here awaiting shipment. The reduced price, however, proved tempting to China and other operators who saw a chance to catch a profit. The appearance of the market seems to indicate movements within narrow limits as America is a hesitant seller and Continental and other demands are bound to arise on a fair scale. The stock in London at the present time is not large. It is in the neighbourhood of five and a half million ounces fine.

WOMAN AVIATORS DEATH.

London, Received January 22.
The death is announced of Miss Trebawke Davies, the first woman to fly the English Channel.

GENE VILLA CAPTURED.

London, Received January 22.
Reuter's correspondent at El Paso confirms the report that Carranza troops have captured General Villa.

HONGKONG'S DEMAND.

London, Received January 22.
Reuter's correspondent in Hongkong says that British residents have been invited to sign a petition to Mr. Buxar La asking for greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

COTTON MILL FIRE.

London, Received January 22.
Damage estimated at £200,000 has been caused by fire in the largest cotton spinning mill in Lancashire.

UNOPPOSED RETURN.

London, Received January 22.
Mr. Montagu has been returned unopposed for West Cambridge-shire.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

(Continued from Page 4.)

When an American or German citizen goes to his Legation with a bright idea which may prove of use either to Germany or to America, his Legation does not tell him that it is a matter for individual effort but it recognizes that it is its duty to help him, tooth and nail, to get his idea acted upon—not, be it remembered, for the individual's sake, but for the sake of Germany or America. Our Legation fails to realize that the individual abroad represents the trade of many hundreds at home who cannot produce the goods and at the same time sell them: if there were any logic in our Legation's contention, then it would be equally logical to state that the manufacture of munitions or the paying of income tax or the registration of births was an individual matter.

We require a Ministry of Commerce as much to help our manufacturers to realize the necessity for co-ordinated, up-to-date methods of outputs and sales as we do to reform our trade services. We require it as much to regain our commercial supremacy as we do to enhance our output and export business, in order to pay the one hundred and fifty or two hundred million of pounds interest and charges on our war loans. Lastly, we need it to teach our people and our public servants that charity begins at home, and that, before we can afford to be benevolent to others, we owe a vast debt to our own people who live in the dark and dreary outskirts of the great midland and northern towns and who, by their sustained efforts and sacrifices, are winning us this war. Another year will see some millions set free to fight the economic battle, and, unless we are prepared, the fight will be at least as long and as bitter as the preceding military operations. Let us therefore learn by past experience and lay down the foundations of a new economic system which shall bring us to triumph through all our troubles.

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique Chinese & Curios

(Just Arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Collector Mr. Lah Ven Kee)
The Undersigned has received instruction to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1916 Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Valuable Collection of Antique Chinese & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties & Kanghi to Towing periods comprising—5 coloured, 3-coloured & blue & white vases, plates, bowls, Figures, etc.

Sang-de-bonaf Vases, white "Goddess of Mercy" Ming Very fine bronze incense burner Chow do 5-coloured & powder blue vases Kanghi famille rose jars, Yung Ching

Old lacquered Screens with 5-coloured decoration & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

Also

A few pictures of Finely Carved Soochow Redwood

Catalogue will be issued

On view from Thursday, the 27th instant.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

MONTENEGRO.

ITALY'S DISTRUST.

January 20, 2.30 p.m.

Signor Barzani, speaking at Ancona, said that Italy had distrusted Montenegro, since, against Italy's wishes, she hastened to occupy Skutari. If the Italians had succeeded in sending heavy arms to Mount Lovchen they would merely have swelled the Austrian army. The capitulation of Montenegro had not modified the positions of the belligerent groups. It was impossible yet to say how it would affect Italy's Albanian expedition, but Italy's conduct would continue to be based on the idea of the common interest to a common struggle.

APPEAL TO ALLIES.

January 20, 7.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's Paris correspondent, King Nicholas expresses the hope that the Allies will help the Montenegrins to evacuate the country if such a step should be necessary.

(Continued on page 8)

COLLAPSE AT BATTERY PATH.

Fortunate Ending to a Mishap.

What might have proved to be a very serious accident occurred at Battery Path this morning just before nine o'clock, in connection with the work of demolishing the old premises, by the Public Works Department, on the site to be occupied by the Mission Evangelical. The work of demolition has been in progress for some time and most of the upper structure has been removed, only a few walls remaining to be felled. Work was proceeding as usual, this morning, when a wall that had been undermined suddenly fell in, many tons of heavy material, including granite slabs, crashing to the ground. A number of coolie women were at work at the spot at the time, and it was at once assumed that some of them had been buried in the debris. As most of them went away as soon as the wall fell, there was no means of ascertaining whether this was so or not, and the report went round that at least a dozen workers were under the fallen material. One woman at least was known to be injured, receiving a slight injury to her arm. She was at once sent off for admission to the Government Civil Hospital, but, on enquiry, we learn that she did not consider her hurt sufficient to go to the hospital and went away, apparently little the worse for anything that had occurred.

It still being thought that others were under rubbish, steps were taken to get the debris removed, and the Fire Brigade was summoned. A large party of men arrived and set to work to clear the spot, the operations being watched by a large crowd of interested spectators. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, was among those present, directing operations. Whilst this work was going on, enquiries were made to ascertain who the supposed woman to be

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Douglases.—\$115, buyers.
Indo-China (Combined).—\$179, sellers.
Indo-China (Deferred).—\$127, sellers.
Indo-China (Preferred).—\$51, sellers.
China Sagara.—\$132, sales.
Kowloon Wharves.—\$76, sales and sellers.
Isee.—\$180, sellers.
Langkats.—Tia 37½, sales.

St. Paul's College.

The annual prize distribution in connection with St. Paul's College takes place at 9 o'clock to-night. The awards will be distributed by Rear Admiral Anstruther. Prior to the presentation there will be a programme of a most interesting character.

involved were, and it was not until the man had put in a good three-quarters of an hour's hard work that news was received that all the women engaged on the work had been accounted for and that none were buried. Needless to say, the Fire Brigade were then permitted to return to the station. In spite of the fact that their services proved to be unnecessary, credit is due to the Brigade for the very able way they dealt with the debris, a great quantity of material being removed in the short period of time they were at work. It is to be hoped that after this affair, which fortunately proved to be free from casualties, every care will be exercised in work of this nature.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, GAME PIES.

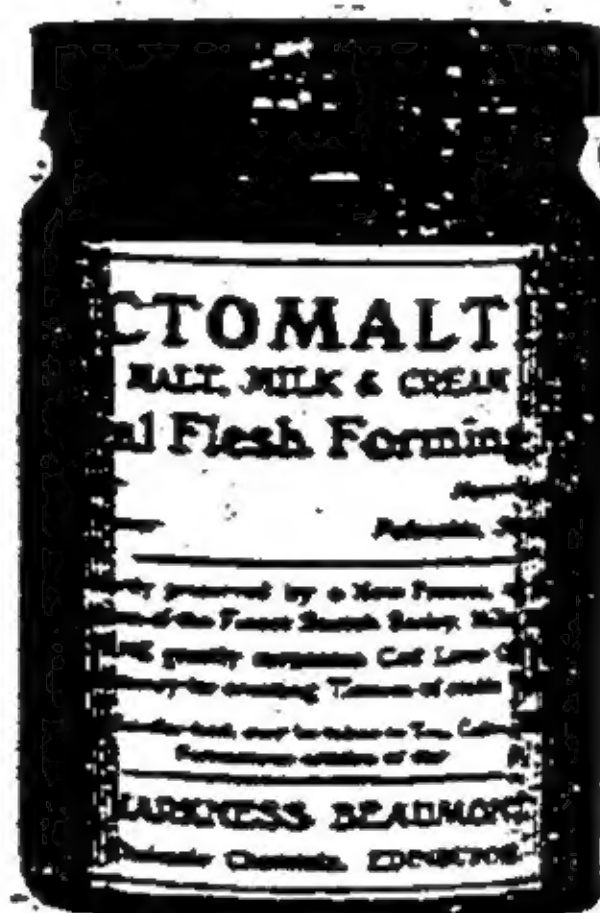
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LACTOMALTINE

An Ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of The FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST DIGESTIBLE

EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE



HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS

PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.

Obtainable from all Chemists etc.

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th January to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY, S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Limited. General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Limited. Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 20th Jan. to TUESDAY 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By order of the Board of Directors, E. BRUCE SHEPHERD, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

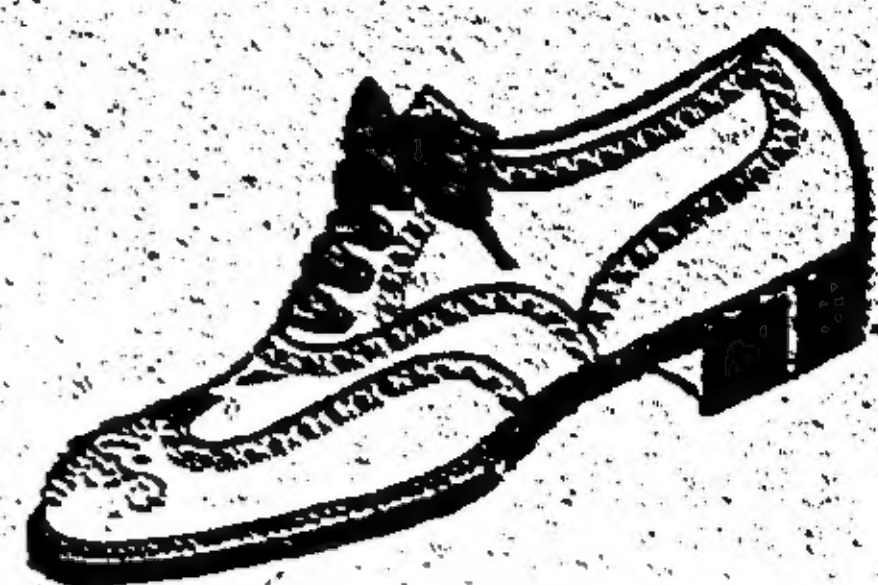
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Tuesday 1st February 1916 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915. The Register of shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday 20th January to Tuesday 1st February 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY, S. NORTHCOTE, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

LIST OF PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per N.Y.K. steamer Yasaka Maru. From London December 4 (transhipped to other steamers). To Shanghai: Miss N. Durbee, Mrs. F. Wells-Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Seth and infant, Mr. R. Macfarlane, Miss C. Featherstone, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Alty and infant. To Hongkong: Mr. L. Lewis, Mrs. V. J. Tartarin and 5 children, Miss V. Tartarin, Miss H. Tartarin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lachaux, Mr. Bishop. Per P. and O. steamer Karmala. From London December 11.—To Shanghai: Miss G. Whittall, Mr. and Mrs. Radford. Per N.Y.K. s.s. Asaka Maru. From London November 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. & Mrs. Gubbay, Miss A. Fairley, Mrs. Liddell and To Hongkong: Mr. G. Worby, Mr. and Mrs. Findley Smith, Mr. E. E. Spencer-Payne, Mr. Jas. Spiers, Mr. O. Hughes, Mr. H. Subier. Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia. From London November 27.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Spreckley, Miss Clark, Miss Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss Martin, Mr. N. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Beal, Mrs. Devoniak-Meares. To Hongkong: Rev. S. N. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Alton and 4 children, Mr. W. Barbour, Mrs. Lechan, child and amah.



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A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG. (HESITATION WALTZ)	
A5531	HIGH JINKS. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	TANGO
A1458	PUPPCHEN. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	
A5541	Y COMO LE VA. (HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5541	HED HAVE TO GET OUT. (ONE OR TWO STEP)	
A5541	TRES CHIC. (HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG. (HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5541	HEART O' MINE. (HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5525	DREAMING ISLE D'AMOUR.	
1942	EIGHTSOME REEL-ACCORDEON HORN PIPE	

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LOG BOOK.

N.Y.K. Activity.

The N.Y.K. has eight vessels of 7,500 tons under construction at the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Dock at Nagasaki and the Kawa-saki Dock at Kobe. The Takiwa Maru and Tajima Maru will be completed next April. The Takiwa Maru, Tsuruga Maru and Okiyama Maru will be placed on the European line, the Akita and Yamagata on the east-coast line, while the Tajima, Tatsuzuebi and Tobe Maru have not been assigned to their lines.

Coaling Business at Honolulu.

At Honolulu a company which practically holds a monopoly of the coaling business does at that port, has recently made a contract with a New York firm for the construction of a new coal-handling plant on the western side of the harbour, a joining the course of the proposed Kailua Channel.

The storage capacity is to be some 60,000 tons at the outlet, and it is contemplated to increase it ultimately to 200,000 tons. The present plant, which has a capacity of only 30,000 tons, has become wholly inadequate to cope with the large increase of steamers calling for bunkers consequent on the opening of the Panama Canal. The coal supplied comes exclusively from Australia and Japan.

The China Home-ward Freight Conference.

Our readers, says the N. C. Daily News, should be made aware of the fact that modification of the rebate system dealt with by "X" in his opening paragraph under consideration. A letter of protest against the continuance of the Rebate System during the present abnormal shortage of tonnage was recently addressed to the secretary of the Home-ward Freight Conference by some of the leading exporting firms; this letter, we understand has been forwarded to London for the consideration of the Conference principals. In the second place it should be pointed out that the ability of the Conference lines to book freight for more than two months ahead—as they did before the war—has been destroyed by the war, which has placed the Conference in a position of extreme uncertainty as to how many ships the Government may or may not have left available by any given date. Nor does it seem to us quite correct to say that "the shipping companies now pretend that the Conference rates are merely minimum rates." We may be mistaken, but we were under the impression that for a great many years it has been prominently stated in the Conference Tariff itself that the rates quoted therein are minimum rates.

Moreover, as far as our information goes, the majority of the lines are adhering strictly to the tariff rates, with the possible exception of those on certain cargo, the storage of which is notoriously difficult and involves heavy loss of space in the holds, while another point which should be remembered is that, since the outbreak of the war, shippers have been warned (both verbally and by a paragraph in the Conference Tariff) that they ought to arrange for space before entering into contracts, which warning has in many instances, we believe, been altogether disregarded. Finally, while it is a fact that some of the members of the Conference are also exporters, it is, we think, unfair to suggest that the knowledge derived from cabling home details of a proposed charter, deliberately made use of by members of the Conference in their capacity as export merchants. We hold no brief for the China Home-ward Freight Conference and make these remarks only in the interests of fair discussion.

Savings Bank Helpers.

The Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, in reply to a correspondent, states that depositors are helping their country more by leaving their money in the P.O. Savings Bank than by withdrawing it for investment in the War Loan.

"The Post Office facilities for investing relatively small sums in the loan," he adds, "were devised in order to attract fresh savings."

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yensang	Sat. 22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sun. 23rd Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues. 25th Jan. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 25th Jan. at noon
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Chunsang	Wed. 26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur. 27th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Onsang	Sat. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Sun. 30th Jan. at d'light
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues. 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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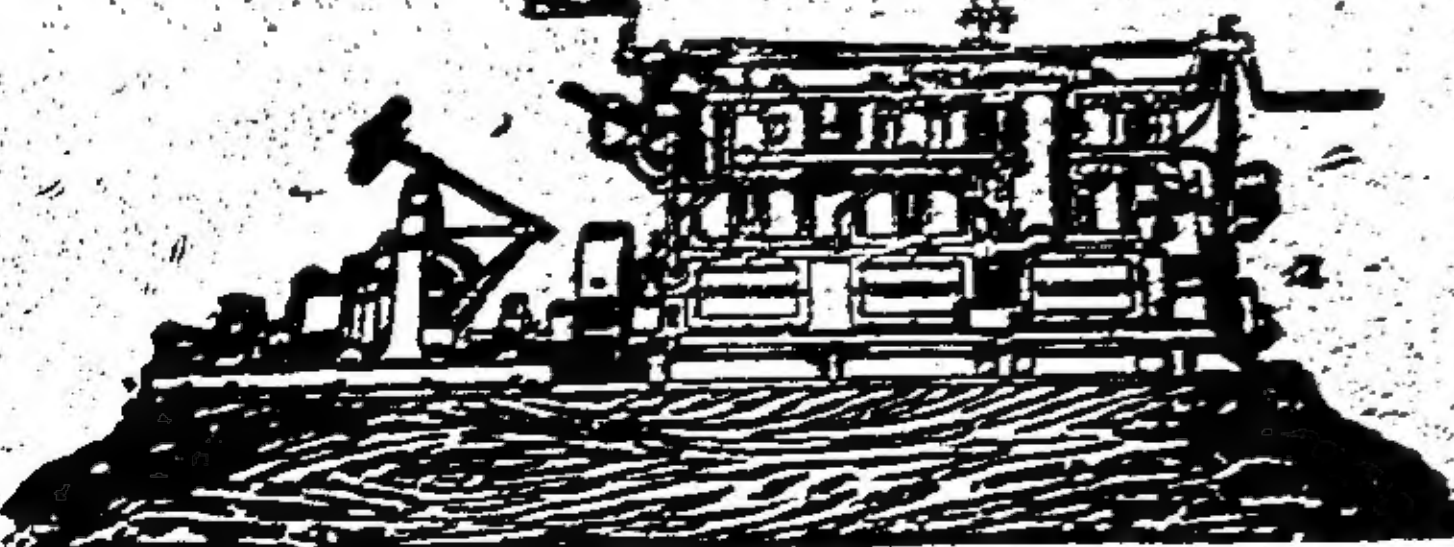
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Sawa M.	N. Y. K.	27. Jan.
London via Ports	Kashmir	P. & O.	28. Jan.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Porhose	P. Thomas	29. Jan.
London via Ports	Nellore	P. & O.	5. Feb.
Genoa	Glenlogan	T. & C.	9. Feb.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Abanta M.	N. Y. K.	10. Feb.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	13. Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25. Jan.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	28. Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2. Feb.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sruoka M.	N. Y. K.	2. Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Peria M.	T. K. K.	3. Feb.
San Francisco	Tysondani	J. C. J. L.	11. Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	12. Feb.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Teoyo M.	T. K. K.	15. Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	16. Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	19. Feb.
New York via Cape	Egremont C.	D. & Co.	3. Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	10. Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	13. Mar.
San Francisco	Ka'moen	J. C. J. L.	14. Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14. Mar.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23. Mar.
Vancouver	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5. Apr.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	11. Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14. Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Change ha	B. & S.	28. Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31. Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15. Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Alidham	G. L. Co.	23. Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	23. Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14. Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15. Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	8. Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Japan	D. S. Co.	23. Jan.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	23. Jan.
Shanghai	Chenau	B. & S.	24. Jan.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Banni M.	D. & Co.	24. Jan.
Sandakan	Pingsang	J. M. Co.	25. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haichang	D. L. Co.	25. Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	25. Jan.
Manilla and South African	Salama	B. L. L.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	25. Jan.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	25. Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chumsang	J. M. Co.	26. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre L.	M. M.	26. Jan.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26. Jan.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	27. Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haishang	D. L. & Co.	28. Jan.
Singapore & Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	29. Jan.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	29. Jan.
Batavia	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	31. Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1. Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1. Feb.
Kobe	Tylatjap	J. C. J. L.	1. Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinbus	B. & S.	1. Feb.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	3. Feb.
Belawan, Deli (Medan) via S'tow	Van S.	J. C. J. L.	6. Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	8. Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12. Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15. Feb.
Singapore, Amoy and Swatow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	23. Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiojun M.	D. & Co.	23. Feb.
Java	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	11. Mar.
Java	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.	13. Mar.

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VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Talithyina	10,224	Jan. 22	Manila
C. P. R.	E. of Japan		Jan. 23	Vancouver
N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru	12,500	Jan. 24	America
B. & S.	Oopack	3,833	Jan. 24	Batavia
M. M.	Andre Lebon		Jan. 25	Marseilles
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Jan. 26	Yokohama
B. & S.	Pingsuey	6,458	Jan. 26	Singapore
P. & O.	Kashmir	8,841	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore	6,853	Jan. 28	Yokohama
M. M.	Porhose		Jan. 28	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Jan. 29	London
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	P. timi Maru		Jan. 9	Kobe
G. L. & Co.	Alidham	3,808	Jan. 30	Australia
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru		Feb. 3	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore	6,853	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 5	London
C. P. R.	Monteagle		Feb. 6	Vancouver
J. C. J. L.	Tysondani		Feb. 7	Java
N. Y. K.	Abanta Maru		Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin	6,553	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru		Feb. 12	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru		Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kitachi Maru		Feb. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Wongara	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 16	Australia
N. Y. K.	Jinsen Maru		Feb. 17	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.	St. Albans		Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	Taiyuan		Feb. 20	Australia
B. & S.	Namur	6,791	Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Feb. 26	London
N. Y. K.	R-nroon Maru		Feb. 26	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru		Feb. 27	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Anyo Maru	18,520	Mar. 1	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Sawa Maru		Mar. 2	Yokohama
P. & O.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 4	London
T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru		Mar. 6	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru		Mar. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Benten Maru		Mar. 9	Calcutta
J. C. J. L.	Karimoen		Mar. 9	Java
P. & O.	Nankin	6,853	Mar. 10	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru		Mar. 11	Australia
P. & O.	Malta	6,064	Mar. 11	London
G. L. & Co.	Empire		Mar. 16	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Mar. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Mar. 14	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Peria Maru		Mar. 21	San Francisco
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,580	Mar. 24	London
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Mar. 24	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tik-mbang		Apr. 7	Java
J. C. J. L.	Arakan		May 12	Java

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Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Tjisondari	JAVA	7th Feb., 1916.	1st Feb., 1916.	San Francisco
Karimoen	JAVA	9th Mar. "	3th Mar. "	do
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr. "	11th Apr. "	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May. "	12th May. "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916

DIPLOMACY AND BATTLE IN THE BALKANS.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITALY'S CAMPAIGN.

[By Frank H. Simonds in the American Review of Reviews.]

(Continued from last week)

VI. The Serbian Campaign.

Turning now to the actual operations in the Balkans, it is necessary first to fix in mind the main geographical features of the campaign, which has two separate phases, one supplied by the German advance in the north, the other by the Allied advance in the south. For the first phase the main geographical details are simple.

Roughly speaking the first Serbian field of operations may be represented by the figure of four city blocks cut by a north-and-south avenue, and an east-and-west street. The north-and-south avenue is the valley of the Morava leading from the Danube south towards Salonica and the Aegean. Something less than a third of the distance between these two points, this north-and-south avenue is crossed by the east-and-west street, leading along the valley of the western branch of the Morava, from the Bosnian frontier to the vicinity of Nish, and then continuing along the valley of the Bulgarian Morava to the Bulgarian frontier east of Piro and north-west of Sofia.

The Austro-German operation was undertaken to open that portion of the avenue between the Danube and Nish and that portion of the street between Nish and Bulgaria. This is the route followed by the Orient Railway, leading from Austria to Constantinople, the railroad by which Germany means to maintain her Turkish ally and send the officers and equipment needed to enable a Turkish army to begin operations against Egypt.

The German plan was: South along the broad Morava valley from Belgrade and Semendria the main army under Mackensen was sent. East along the Serbian Morava, following the route we have called a street, an Austrian army was sent, moving at right angles to Mackensen and designed to join hands with him. West along the other end of this street from Bulgaria came a Bulgarian army aiming at Nish. Finally below Nish the southern half of the avenue was occupied by a Bulgarian army coming over the mountains and thus closing the line of retreat down the avenue and similarly cutting off any Allied advance to Serbian aid up this route.

The Serbs, taking their stand south of the Danube, were faced with Mackensen's attack coming due south on their front. Their left and rear were exposed to Bulgarian attacks coming from Sofia, their right and rear were also menaced by the Austrian army coming east from Bosnia. Think of the whole Teutonic operation as resembling the effort to catch a foe in a net, one end carried by the Austrians, the middle carried by the Germans, and the other end by the Bulgars, and the operation is fairly simple to see.

The double Serbian purpose was to hold back the centre as long as possible, escape the ends of the net, and make good an escape into the mountains of Montenegro, if they were unable to hold their ground or if no help came from the Allies. The single line of retreat that remained open was by the Ibar valley, leading from the Serbian Morava valley, the street, in our figure, halfway between Nish and the Bosnian line. By this valley and by par-

allel passes there was a route through the old Sanjak of Novi-Bazar.

Up to the moment when this is written the Serbians have succeeded in evading the net, but the Bulgars, Austrians, and Germans, have joined hands. The Orient Railway line is open. The first purpose of the Germans is achieved. Recall the Belgian campaign and it will be seen that precisely as the Germans there undertook to open a road through Belgium to France, they have been undertaking in Serbia to open a road to Bulgaria and thence to Constantinople. As in Belgium they have succeeded in opening the road, but the Serbians have so far eluded them, as did the Belgians. What remains now to be settled is whether the Serbians, like the Belgians, will escape and join their allies, having lost most of their country, or whether they will be gathered in the net.

Before turning to the second phase, it is necessary to record the fact that Serbian resistance has again supplied one of the most splendid pages in the history of the Great War. A struggle to extermination has been fought. Not alone men, but women and children, have shared in the contest. A struggle of the old-fashioned sort has been waged everywhere save in the broad valleys, where German heavy artillery overpowered the defenders. The coast to the Germans in lives has been tremendous. Serbia has been fighting a national Thermopylae—such a fight as she fought and lost against the Turk five centuries and a half ago, at Kosovo, hard by the present fighting front.

VII. The Allied Advance.

Another figure serves to illustrate the second phase in the Serbian campaign supplied by the Allies. On the map Serbia suggests in appearance the outline of an hourglass. A little more than two-thirds of the distance between the Hungarian and Greek frontiers the country contracts to a width of less than a hundred miles. Actually the whole country is narrowed to a single gap between the eastern and western mountains. At this gap center all the roads coming from the south and the north. Here, too, is Uskub, the capital of the ancient Serbian Empire.

If Uskub were in hostile hands it would be impossible for the northern half of the country to communicate with the southern, for the only roads all converge at this point. Two of these roads from the north and three from the south are of importance. The first northern route is the extension of our avenue, of the previous chapter, the corridor along the Morava, which opens south into the Vardar. Down this comes the Salonica branch of the Orient railway. The second comes southeast from the Bosnian boundary and is followed for most of its distance by a branch railroad, which thirty miles above Uskub, enters the Kachanik defile. If the Serbs could hold Uskub, then the main Serbian army retreating could get south and join the Allies. They could go south either by the Vardar Valley along the railroad, or over the Babuna Pass line, which leaves the Vardar Valley at Veles, thus reaching Monastir, or they could reach Monastir by a third road, which goes north almost to Kachanik and then south through Tetovo to Monastir.

To prevent such a retreat the Bulgars early occupied Uskub and pushed up into the Kachanik pass, where they were halted, and attempted to reach Monastir both by the Veles and Tetovo roads. On the former they were halted about Tetovo, in the latter at Babuna, north of Philip. But by occupying the city of Uskub and the Vardar Valley from Veles north to Kumanovo, above Uskub, they closed the roads from northern Serbia and blocked the way of the Allies. Unless this wedge was removed, there could be no junction in Serbia between the Serb and the Anglo-French forces.

The problem for the Anglo-French forces was twofold. They were constrained to push north as soon as possible to remove the wedge at Uskub, to check the advance from Veles upon Monastir, but they had also to deal with Bulgarian attacks coming west over the mountains and striking at the Vardar Valley line from the Greek frontier to Veles. At Strumnitsa, not far from the Greek line, Bulgar territory was but a dozen miles from the railroad.

Up to November 17 the Anglo-French forces had covered about half the distance to Uskub, steadily driving in the Bulgar raiders. The Serbs were still holding the heights above Veles and the French patrols were about the town, which was still in Bulgar hands. The Allied advance was thus slow but sure and Allied numbers were very steadily mounting. Within the next few days the fate of the Bulgar wedge must be decided. If the Germans can get troops south from Nish to Uskub before the French and British get up, then the Allies will fail in their effort to form a junction with the Serbs to the northeast and open a way for them to retire into lower Serbia. But if the Anglo-French forces arrive first, then the Bulgar forces stretched out like an arm between the closing jaws of Serb and Allied troops will be removed and the Bulgarian troops to the west about Kachanik and Tetovo will themselves be cut off and destroyed.

A close-drawn race seems inevitable, with the chances about even, but, if anything, favouring the Bulgars, who have been in Uskub for two weeks and have had plenty of time to entrench. On the other hand they are inferior in artillery to the French and can only get ammunition over mountain roads. So far the Anglo-French force has been uniformly successful against the Bulgars, inflicting very heavy losses. But the real crisis of the campaign has only just been reached and the Anglo-French forces are still forty miles south of the town they must reach and hold if the Serbian retreat is to be assured. The Bulgarians are again reported in Tetovo, and their capture of Babuna Pass and Philip are newly rumored.

One consequence of the opening phases of the campaign has been that once more the little Balkan peoples had been made the victims of the great powers. While the Germans have been crushing the Serbians, the Anglo-French force has been pushing against the Bulgars and the casualties of the soldiers of the Czar Ferdinand are reported to be enormous. Bulgaria, like Serbia, is "paying" the price, both in Macedonia and along the Thracian coast where Allied fleets have pushed into the buildings of Dedeagatch, the Bulgars' single port on the open sea.

For those who love the parallel in war, the Balkan campaign inevitably suggests that other Peninsula War, which was the first real step in the overthrow of Napoleon. As the campaign progressed there was a striking similarity suggested in the fact that the Allies were soon success-fully bargaining with Greece about the fate of their army, if it should

be driven out of Serbia. Thus they were seeking to use Salonica as a possible port of embarkation, as the British had used Corfu a century before, when Marshal Soult's army had driven Sir John Moore to the sea and slain the gallant commander.

To bring Constantinople to reason, Kitchener was reported to have gone to the Near East, carrying an ultimatum which amounted to the threat to remove the Hellenic King from his throne if he refused to consent to permit Allied and Serb troops to retire through Greek territory, if necessary, and declined to renounce his reported project to intern these troops. The presence of German officers in Athens, the decision of the King to prorogue Parliament, a decision set upon after Venizelos had upset the Zaimis Ministry, added to Allied anxieties. To the demands Greece is now reported to have bowed, as I close this review; but at the same time Venizelos, declaring that there is no chance for constitutional government, has advised his followers to abstain from taking part in the new election, fixed for December 19, and the last real hope of Greek participation on the Allied side seems to have vanished, and with its disappearance London and Paris, particularly the latter, display new apprehension and fresh fear of royal treachery and Hellenic betrayal.

VIII. What of Italy?

For several months now one of the most familiar questions in the range of war-interrogation has been, "Has Italy done anything?" All over the world the impression has gained ground that the Italian campaign has not merely been a failure, but something of a farce.

Failure it has been, but hardly a farce. Even the failure has come for reasons that are wholly explicable. When the Great War began, the trench conflict was undreamed of, and for the first six weeks the lines swayed backward and forward as of old; only in size was the campaign different. But in mid-September the Germans took to the trenches in Champagne, and, having taken to the trenches, they have stayed there ever since and practically on the lines they originally laid down in the Battle of the Aisne and the succeeding phases which extended to Flanders.

In the Italian campaign the war started in the trenches. Austria, long aware of the menace of Italian preparation, began early to construct trenches along her whole western frontier, from Switzerland to the Adriatic. For months the work went on. Thus when Italy at last struck, she ran her head instantly against long lines of prepared positions, such as those in France and Belgium had become. She was halted. She has made no real progress since, but in a period twice as long her British and French allies have made no progress against far less naturally strong works in France.

In the very first days of the war the Italians swarmed over the frontier north of Verona and west of Gorizia; they took Cortina, Ala, Gradisca, and a few other towns outside the trace of Austrian fortifications. Nowhere did they get twenty miles into Austrian territory; nowhere did they make any real breach in the trenches the Austrians had prepared. Like the French the British advancing from the Marne to the Aisne, they suddenly came within range of heavy artillery, fixed behind permanent trenches, well prepared. And, like the French and the British, they were forced to take to earth.

This is the story of the Italian campaign. Along most of the front from Lago di Garda to the lower valley of the Isonzo they were operating in a region of great mountains, of them rising to 10,000 feet. The summits, the foothills, all the roads and approaches had long been covered

by Austrian defenses. There was little chance to blast a way through this barrier; there was none to force it. Slow, steady pressure, the capture of a summit here, a trench there—a difficult and tedious effort, not to break through, but on this front merely to dig in so firmly that if the Germans should join the Austrians in a drive into Italy, the Italian position would hold. This was and is the Italian campaign. Remember that this frontier was traced by Austrian military engineers intent on keeping for Austria every military vantage point, and the task is appreciated.

Between the Adriatic and the mountains, along the Isonzo River, there is a district of relatively level character perhaps thirty miles broad. This is the Gorizia front. Here the Italians could undertake precisely the operation the French have twice attempted in Champagne. By concentrating heavy artillery here they might hope to blast a way into Austria. In the month of November they made the greatest of their many attempts, driven by Allied urging, to exert a pressure that would prevent the Austrians from detaching troops to help the Germans in Serbia.

But despite the repeated attacks, and the Austrians concede that both infantry and artillery have played a desperate part, Gorizia has not been taken, the Austrian line has held, the Italians have been checked with losses estimated by the Austrians at 150,000. Already the fury of the attack is dying out. Italy has gained trenches, as France did in Champagne, although she has taken no such bag of guns and prisoners; but the Isonzo line has held.

If Italy could get Gorizia and the Carso hills south of it she would be in possession of the key to Trieste which could not long hold out. From Montefalcone, which the Italians hold, Trieste is but twenty miles distant, in plain sight of the Italian soldiers. But at this point Italy has only a bare foothold on the Carso plateau, behind Trieste, and across this plateau she has been unable to advance for many months. In a word, we have seen another deadlock, wholly similar to that in France, save that the country is more difficult and the Austrians, unlike the Germans, are close to their base.

The extent of front on which troops can manoeuvre is very restricted and the advantage of numbers, which lies heavily with the Italians, is small value, for the relatively small forces employed by the Austrians is sufficient to hold their short lines.

The Italian failure, therefore, is neither surprising nor unexpected. A success would have been a marvel; a defeat and there has been no major success. Italy has served the Allied cause by exerting pressure on a new front and occupying some hundreds of thousands of Austrian troops, which might otherwise have been used in Russia or Serbia; she has contributed materially to the work of attrition, but her part, so far, has probably been materially smaller than that of Serbia.

It is necessary to record a growing discontent among Italy's allies at her failure to go to the aid of Serbia or help in the Gallipoli peninsula. She has played a rather cold and selfish game. She does not care if Serbia is weakened, because Serbia will be a rival in the Adriatic, if Serbian dreams come true. She has not lent much help to get the Greeks on the Allied side because she recognizes in Greece a rival both in the Adriatic and in the Aegean. Above all, she has not declared war upon Germany, why, no one can understand.

If there be any sign of coldness and distrust between the enemies of Germany, it grows out of the wholly self-contained course of Italy. She has men, more men free than any other of the great powers, but she keeps them at

home. There is much bitterness in London and Paris over all this. There is a lurking suspicion that Italy may yet desert her friends as she deserted her allies of the anti-bellum days, if she gets a proper price. But there is small reason to attach importance to this because neither Germany nor Austria can afford to give Italy all she desires, or enough to satisfy her.

I have not attempted to analyze the military operations of the Italians in detail, because they show little of interest, despite some spectacular fighting in the mountains. All reports agree that in the past month the Italians have made heroic attacks along the Isonzo, the greatest effort in their war so far, but for the ordinary observer the real Italian progress can only be apparent when Gorizia has fallen and the Italian cannon are playing upon the forts of Trieste, and that time is still, it would seem, far off.

A SUBMARINE INCIDENT.

Mrs. Martin Egan an Eye-Witness.

New York, Nov. 23.—A Turkish submarine stopped the British passenger ship Baruloe in the Mediterranean and, after twenty-five persons had been drowned, assisted in rescuing many of the 239 passengers who had gone overboard in a panic. The story is told by Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan (wife of Mr. Martin Egan, formerly editor of the *Manila Times*) an eyewitness, who arrived to-day on the steamship New York.

The Baruloe, according to Mrs. Egan, who is a writer returning from a six months' trip through Southern Europe, left Piræus for Alexandria on October 20. Although the ship flew the British flag her crew was Greek, the passengers, a majority third class, being chiefly Greeks and Orientals. When about five hours south of Crete the ship picked up three boats containing the crew of the British steamship *Sailor Prince*, which had been sunk by a submarine a few hours before.

Shot from Submarine.

The Baruloe, Mrs. Egan said, carried only four lifeboats, each with a capacity for thirty persons. The picking up of the crew of the *Sailor Prince* created a feeling of excitement which was at fever heat when suddenly a submarine came to the surface about two miles distant and fired a shot over the Baruloe, evidently as a signal for her to stop.

"Instantly a wild panic broke loose," said Mrs. Egan. "The four lifeboats of the Baruloe were racing in their chocks, while swinging alongside were the two boats in which the men from the *Sailor Prince* had made their escape."

"Led by the crew and the fire-boat force, the passengers rushed for the boats. Women, unable to get to the boats, threw their children into the sea and jumped after them. Frightened sailors cut the ropes holding the small boats, and when the latter crashed into the water three of the six were swamped and emptied of their human loads."

Forced into the Sea.

I was at the rail when the submarine appeared, and I started back toward the stairs leading below, with the idea of helping to quell the panic. I was caught in the rush and literally forced over the side into the sea. I had a hard time to keep my head above water, my difficulties being aggravated by the struggles of others trying to catch hold of me.

"It seemed that I had no sooner struck the water than the submarine appeared under the bows of our ship. On her deck I saw a number of men, with an officer, whom I took to be an Austrian. The submarine had her collapsible lifeboat out, and the submarine crew were pulling people out of the water on to her deck. The officer was holding up his hands, shouting to the people in the water to be calm. I heard him say in perfect English: 'For God's sake, go back to your ship. We are no murderers.'"

Saved When Near Exhaustion.

"By this time I had worked my way some distance from the ship, and seeing one of the lifeboats near, I held up my hand and called for help. The people in the boat responded, and, after a second attempt, succeeded in throwing a line to me, when I was all but exhausted."

"The first of the panic over, we rowed back to the Baruloe and were taken aboard. Women and children, many in a half-drowned state, were crowding the deck of the submarine, which remained alongside. When all the rescued were returned to the Baruloe, a toll showed that twenty-five were missing—fourteen children, seven women and four men. Two of the men were British sailors from the *Sailor Prince*, who lost their lives diving overboard, with their mates rescuing children."

"In addition to the twenty-five drowned, many were wounded in the panic. Several of the most serious were taken into the submarine and treated by our ship doctor, who went aboard at the invitation of the submarine commander."

Heartrending Scenes.

"Mrs. Egan said she witnessed many heartrending scenes. 'One woman,' she said, 'who had lost her three children by throwing them overboard, went stark mad. In the stateroom was a troop of Japanese acrobats. One of them, a woman with an infant child was seen almost exhausted trying to cling to the sides of the ship. She was surrounded by many others. A rope was thrown into her hands, but looking up she exclaimed in English: 'Don't mind me. I belong to no one and have no one to care for me. Help some one else.'"

"With these words she passed the rope to another woman and, with her babe in her arms, sank from sight."

"Only one shot was fired by the submarine. She remained alongside for five hours, or until all possible rescue had been made and the wounded had been attended. She then disappeared under the water and we proceeded to Alexandria without further incident."

"I did not learn her name or designating number, but she was one of the largest boats of her kind I have ever seen. The captain of the *Sailor Prince* told me that he recognized her as the same one that had sunk his ship although at that time, he said, she flew the Austrian colours. Her deck armament consisted of two twelve-pounders, which were in plain sight as she came alongside the Baruloe. The *Sailor Prince*, her captain said, was given twenty minutes to get her crew into the boats before she was sunk by nine shots fired into her hold."

Tea for Holland.

Importers of Java Tea have been asked to create a Tea Commission with Headquarters at Amsterdam to co-operate with the Netherlands Overseas Trust to draw up a list of Java tea buyers to whom exclusively Java is to be sold. The Overseas Trust was authorized to inspect the warehouses, ships, and boats.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

"AVE IMPERATOR CAESARI!"

KAISER AND KING FERDINAND AT NISH.

January 21, 240 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that, according to a Nish telegram, the Kaiser's visit (to Serbia) culminated in a remarkable banquet, it being the anniversary of the crowning of the first King of Russia.
The atmosphere of the banquet—its pomp and setting—recalled those of ancient times. King Ferdinand welcomed the Kaiser in the Roman fortress at Nish and hoped that the year 1916 would bring lasting peace, allowing "my people to co-operate in the future work of Kultur." King Ferdinand concluded: *Ave Imperator Caesar, et rex victor et gloriose ca.* and continued (still speaking in Latin): "The people of the East salute thee, bringing to the oppressed, prosperity and salvation."
The Kaiser replied in flamboyant sentences, congratulating King Ferdinand on pressing "the good old claims" and smoothing the way of Bulgaria to a glorious future, thus adding one sublime leaf of glory to another. He expressed his deepest gratitude to the Almighty that he was able to press King Ferdinand's hand in this historic spot and to listen to his words—his determination to fight for a successful and lasting peace. His Majesty raised his glass to Bulgaria's future.

THE RUSSIANS.

SULTANABAD OCCUPIED.

January 21, 4.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Russians have occupied Sultanabad. The enemy, with the German Consul, has fled to Barajird.

MONTENEGRO.

FAREWELL TO MONTENEGRIAN QUEEN AND PRINCESSES.

January 21, 5.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Queen of Montenegro with the Montenegrin Princesses have gone to Lyons. The Queen of Italy accompanied them part of the way. The King of Italy and Princesses bade them farewell.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

ANGLO-FRENCH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WITH MR. SCOULOUDIS.

January 21, 5.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens the Anglo-French ministers held a long conference with Mr. Scouloudis to which much importance is attached.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states:—The Allied squadron are bombarding Porto Lingo, and have landed a reconnaissance party. Simultaneously a seaplane scoured the town and suburbs.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

January 21, 1.30 p.m.
A Paris communique states that only minor operations have taken place.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

January 21, 5.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons the new trading with the Enemy Bill passed its second reading. The measure was cordially received.

INCREASED NAVY PERSONNEL.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATE.

January 21, 5.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, a supplementary estimate increasing the personnel of the navy to 350,000 was agreed to without discussion.

HONOURS.

January 21, 3.45 p.m.
The Gazette announces that the Distinguished Service Cross for services during the advance in Kut-el-Amara has been awarded to Sub-Lieut. L. O. Tisdale, for remarkable ability and coolness in manoeuvring an armed launch at Samarra, under fire.
The following have been mentioned:—Naval Lieutenants K. Singleton, W. V. Harris, and Sub-Lieut. J. H. Brown.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 22nd, 1891.)

The Dollar.

January 22.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4 3/4.

Messrs. Watson.

January 18.—We note that the premises of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., are to be illuminated on the evening of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst., the dates fixed as public holidays for celebrating the Jubilee of the Colony. By a strange coincidence the Hongkong Dispensary celebrates its jubilee on the 22nd, for it was established in 1841.

Hongkong's Death Rate.

January 19.—According to the *Census and Gazette*, published on Saturday, the mortality returns for December last show that there were 363 deaths in Hongkong during that month, of which 9 were among the British and foreign community and 359 among the Chinese population. The death rate per 1,000 was 14.3 among the British and foreign community, and 22.7 among the Chinese.

The Green Island Cement Company, Limited.

January 19.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the Hongkong Hotel to-day. There were present:—Messrs. Cressy Ewens (General Manager), J. B. Gomes, H. G. James, C. L. Remedios, G. Fenwick, J. Foreman, J. D. Butcher, F. W. Cross, W. Judd, D. O'Keefe, L. Poesnecker, Ho Tang and T. Arnold. The Chairman—This meeting has been called to confirm the special resolution which was passed at the meeting on the 3rd inst. The resolution was that the Articles of Association of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, be amended by adding at the end of Article 9 the words following:—"Any share in respect of which all the instalments shall not have been paid on or before the sixteenth day of January 1891, shall be forfeited, and any shares so forfeited shall be deemed to be the absolute property of the Company and may be re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the General Manager shall determine, and any Member whose Shares shall have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding such forfeiture, be liable to pay to the Company all instalments due in respect of such Shares at the time of forfeiture." "I move that the resolution be confirmed. Mr. James seconded."

Jubilee Stamps.

January 20.—The Postmaster General informs us that a Jubilee stamp will be issued to the public on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th inst. It is the ordinary two-cent stamp with the following words and figures printed thereon:—"1841—Hongkong Jubilee—1891."

A Clan Fight on Jubilee Day.

January 21.—The Police are to be congratulated by the entire community for frustrating what might have turned out to have been the greatest clan fight in the Colony, and one which, had it not been prevented, might have cast a shadow on our Jubilee celebrations. A feeling of bitterness has existed for some days between the Tung Koon coolies and those of the Nam Tso, and threatening letters have been sent from one to the other in the meantime. On Tuesday night a meeting of the Nam Tso coolies was held at the Tak Kee Club, No. 74, Queen's Road West, when it was decided that they should all arm themselves and kill every Tung Koon man they meet on Wednesday, this

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for January 22nd, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$320 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$64 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$14 3/32 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$115 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$89 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$89 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$35 1/2 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—\$27 1/2 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$172 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$96 per share, sales.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$139 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$81 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 1/2 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, laundry.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$87 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 1/2 per share, sales.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

morning. Their meeting place was to be at the Harbour office at 4 a.m. The Police, who had got wind of the affair, were upon the alert and all constables on duty in the vicinity were all prepared to meet an attack. About 4.30 a.m., a coolie was caught with a most formidable weapon upon him, and as he struggled to free himself from the clutches of the law about a dozen detectives "froze" upon him and carried him bodily to the Police Station. He admitted that he went there to fight and gave information which led to a visit of the Tak Kee Club's premises, where a large quantity of guns, swords, revolvers and other weapons were found. Two Chinamen, who were on the premises, were arrested and will be brought up to-morrow at the Magistrate's.

Interport Cricket.

January 22.—The success of the Hongkong team in the match with the Singapore Cricket Club is thus referred to by the *Straits Times*:—"Hongkong cricketers are to be congratulated on their decisive victory over the S.C.C. They played hard for it, and won it manfully. In large part the credit must go to the bowling of Buff and Lawson, just as in the 'Straits Team' victories the credit was largely due to the bowling of Fox and McKennie."

EXPORTATION ORDINANCE.

Further Prohibitions Notified.

A Proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor further amends the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance as follows:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Cotton wadding;
Cotton wool;
Iron ore of all descriptions;
Railway waggons;
Soft soap.

(2) That the heading "All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace and cotton waste" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including China stone, ball clay and potter's clay)."

(3) That the heading "China clay (including China stone and potter's clay)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "China clay (including China stone, ball clay and potter's clay)."

(4) That the exportation of "Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen" be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

(5) That the headings "Terneplates" and "Tinplates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted, and there be substituted therefor respectively the headings "Terneplates and all receptacles made from tin plates."

(6) That the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates)."

* Note that the exportation of cotton wadding, cotton waste, and cotton wool is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates.

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

A Chinese, named Ko Hin-lam, has reported to the police that at 30, Gilman Street, the place where he is employed, an armed robbery took place about 8 a.m. to-day. Apparently some men entered the house and said they had come to search for opium. They opened a cupboard and stole therefrom the sum of \$1,950. Three men have been arrested in connection with the affair.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Regulations Regarding Cracker-firing.

A Police notification states:—In view of the approaching Chinese New Year, it is hereby notified that in accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1883, permission is given for crackers to be fired as follows:—

Within those portions of the City of Victoria and the Kowloon Peninsula bounded by the following limits:—

(1) City of Victoria.
South.—Bonham Road.
North.—The Praya.
West.—Western Street.
East.—St. Street and Morrison Street.

(2) Queen's Road East from Royal Naval Hospital entrance to Kennedy Road, by Kennedy Road to a line running through King Wan Street, down Stone Nullah Lane to Wanchai Road and Tai Wo Street to Praya East, along Praya East to Burrows Street and by Burrows Street to the Gas Works, Wanchai Road, Wanchai Market and both sides of the street are included in these limits.

(3) Kowloon Peninsula.
North.—Austin Road, from the Biquette Works to the junction with Nathan Road.
South.—Peking Road.
East.—Carnarvon Road.
West.—Canton Road, between Peking Road and Austin Road.

On Wednesday, the 2nd February, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and on Thursday, the 3rd February, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. On Wednesday, the 9th February, from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.

Within those portions of the City of Victoria and the Kowloon Peninsula (South of a line running from the Junction of Nankang Street and Temple Street, Tsim-sa-ti, to the boundary of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 40) not comprised in the above limits, with the exception hereafter mentioned:—

From 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd February, till 4 p.m. on Friday, the 4th February, and on Wednesday, the 9th February, from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.

No cracker-firing will be permitted in Lee House Lane, Duddell Street, or in the lanes leading out of Duddell Street for a distance of 80 yards from Queen's Road.

Cracker-firing is to be strictly confined to the times named above, both within and without the prescribed area; and both sides of all streets, or parts of streets named as the boundaries above, are to be considered as within the prescribed area.

No burning cracker or other fire is to be thrown above the head or near any person or inflammable material, and all reasonable precaution must be taken against accident as every one is liable for damage arising from his carelessness.

The firing of crackers is not to be carried on in the vicinity of places of Christian Worship during Divine Service.

The Police will have strict orders to summon or arrest persons firing crackers in contravention of the foregoing restrictions. The Firing of Bombs is Strictly Prohibited.

Sayinggun School.

On Thursday, the 27th, Mr. Ho Kow-tong is to present the prizes at Sayinggun School at 11 a.m.

Wedding Gift.

Subscribers to the Rev. F. T. Johnson's wedding present (organized by Mrs. Bowley) can inspect the silver silver with autographs engraved at Messrs. Falconer and Company's on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday (the 24th, 25th or 26th instants).

TO THOSE GOING HOME.

The Transiberian Railway Route.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son advise us in regard to the Transiberian Railway route that they have recently placed their own interpreter, with Headquarters at Harbin, and his duties will be to assist the clients passing through, travelling between, Changchun and Harbin Company's on the weekly express trains.

All arrangements can be made through the company for tickets through to England, and berths can be secured either on the International or the Russian State Car.

TRAINING NOTES.

Again the racecourse at Happy Valley this morning was enshrouded in mist, which seriously hampered those rail spectators taking the "time." In fact, this morning it was more serious than on Wednesday, when it did rise shortly after dawn, but to-day there was a total absence of breeze to wait the mist away, and the course was more or less obscured until 7.30. Some "times" were taken, however, and these are beginning to give some idea of the worth of the ponies. From the list it will be seen that a few of the ponies are showing promise. The "times" are as follows:—

Oregon, 1 mile; 2.18.2.
Perfection Dahlia, 1 mile, last three-quarters 1.44.0. Mr. Beswick's Derby Griffin, last half-mile, 1.7.00; Mr. Lazarus' conv. 1 mile; 0.41.1, 1.21.0, 2.01.4, 2.30.2.

Mr. White's Derby, last three-quarters 0.25.2, 1.12.0, 1.50.0.
Mr. Mackie's sub., last three-quarters, 3.50.2, 1.45.3.

Triumphant Dahlia, 1 mile; 0.35.0, 1.11.1, 1.45.0, 2.17.1.
Mr. Beswick brown sub. 1 mile; 1.0.6, 1.39.0, 2.11.2.

Mr. Paul's Derby (spotted roan), 1 mile; 0.33.4, 1.8.2, 2.17.0.

Sir Paul's Derby (grey), 1 mile; 0.33.4, 1.8.2, 2.14.4.
Cornwall Chief 0.35.0, 1.9.0, 1.44.0, 2.16.3.

Sandaway, last mile and a quarter, 0.43.1, 1.25.0, 2.8.2, 2.46.3, 3.20.3.

Freddy, 1 1/2 mile, last mile and a half, 0.38.3, 1.14.2, 1.44.9, 2.25.1, 3.0.0, 3.11.1.
Mr. Silas's sub., mile; 0.26.0, 1.47.3, 2.19.0.

Mr. Dyer's grey sub., 0.37.0, 1.13.2, 1.49.0, 2.25.0.

Chartered Bank's sub., last three-quarters of a mile, 0.35.3, 1.11.0, 1.42.2.

Mr. Landale's grey, last three-quarters of a mile, 0.35.1, 1.44.1.
Mr. Landale's (Bay), last three-quarters of a mile, 0.35.1, 1.44.1.

Mr. Scores' sub., 1 1/2 mile; 1.32.3, 2.10.0, 2.47.2, 3.22.2, 3.53.3.

Mr. Shellim's sub. 1 1/2 mile; last mile, 0.35.0, 1.11.3, 1.47.2, 2.23.4.

Sir Paul's grey, 0.31.2, 1.12.2, 1.44.1.

Sir Paul's black, 1 mile; last three-quarters, 3.12.2, 1.12.2, 1.44.4.

Mr. Moller's grey Derby, 0.35.2, 1.11.2, 1.35.4, 2.18.2.

Mr. Moller's Derby, black, 0.35.0, 1.11.2, 1.35.4, 1.18.2.

Sir Paul's sub. 0.36.2, 1.12.2, 1.48.3, 2.33.3.

Mr. Morris's two sub., last three-quarters of a mile, 0.37.0, 1.12.4, 1.47.0.

Sir Paul's white sub. 0.34.0, 1.9.1, 1.43.4, 2.17.0.

Sir Paul's black sub. 0.34.0, 1.9.1, 1.43.4, 2.17.0.

Merry Andrew, 0.43.0, 2.12.2, 2.36.1, 3.7.4.

Mr. Bath's sub. 0.32.1, 1.7.0.

LIFE AT THE FRONT.

Graphic Story by Son of a Hongkong Resident.

The following is from the front and will appear in *Cassell's Magazine*. It is from the pen of the son of a local resident, and may be considered the more remarkable when it is stated that the lad is not yet nineteen years of age.

The break of dawn brings a very peaceful sight to my eyes. From where I am standing, as far as I can see on either side, there is one stretch of low, undulating country, broken only here and there by a small clump of trees, or bushes, which do not relieve the monotony of the landscape.

In front of me, about a mile away, there is a gentle slope, which hides the country on the other side from view, and behind, about four hundred yards away, is a small, battered village, which is no better than a mass of ruins.

The grey dawn is stealing over the country side, but a grey mist still clothes Mother Earth in its white garment. Everywhere I look, the ground is crossed, and recrossed by lines upon lines of white chalk trenches until the earth seems like a huge honey-comb, but there is an irregular stretch of waste country running practically parallel with the ridge in front.

This is "No Man's Land," uncultivated, just grown over with long grass, and weeds; undisturbed by the hand of man.

It is not a scene which would delight the heart of an artist; there is no rugged grandeur about it, but it is a very quiet scene, and very peaceful, although a little desolate.

Could one really imagine the peaceful panorama, to be the scene of bloodshed—the place where the armies of both sides have met in a deadly struggle, for life, or death?

Not a sound can I hear, not even the crack of a rifle. What can be the matter? Is everyone wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, or has everyone deserted? Can this be the place where the Great War is being fought?

Ah! I am too previous with my suppositions.

A great boom is heard, followed by hundreds of others in quick succession, which makes the very earth tremble and quake as if in fear. This great noise increases in vigour and continues to increase, until it reaches the zenith, when it is just one great roar.

It is our guns commencing a big bombardment. The guns continue this tremendous roar for about two hours, when they gradually die down in their fury, until it becomes just an artillery duel between the enemy and us. From the opposing lines come the bark, and boom of guns, as they send over their screeching messengers of death, but as each one falls our guns seem to reply in full vigour, as if in anger.

The advance is now beginning with the attack from our Infantry, in the first line of trenches, who advance over "No Man's Land" against a withering, cruel fire from carefully concealed machine-guns, and rifles of the enemy, and yet, although officers and comrades fall, and utter, the others go on with undaunted courage, which nothing can shake. On they go, regardless of all cost, with set faces, and vengeance in their breasts.

Can they reach this cowardly foe?

Yes! their spirit is indomitable, they are now at the barbed, entanglements, through it; but what is that? A regiment of the Buffs stops, recoils, only to go with more vigour, and pressure. Yes! they are also past the entanglements, which had not been properly cut. Now they have reached the opposing trench, and, disappeared into it. One need not surmise what they will do there. They have a mission to fulfil and they will see that it is properly carried out. This is the hour they have longed for, dreamt of for months. And now the hardest task is over, so after this success—line after line of trenches is taken, with the reserves following close behind, to fill up the gaps.

They are still out of sight. Where? The second, third line of enemy trenches? I do not know, they have disappeared over the ridge.

Now begins a continual stream, of wounded, quite cheery, and light-hearted, although there are some pessimistic persons who seem to doubt it.

Here is one coming towards me. I shall ask him how the operations are progressing.

"Well, old chap, how are you doing?"

"We were getting on fine when they got my number. But we gave 'em some 'eck."

"Bull! what's this?"

"Prickles! Ah!"

Columns of them are coming over the sky-line; they are coming straight in this direction, but I won't say they look exactly frightened. They wear a look more of wonder or surprise, as if they don't believe they are not dreaming. But the sight of their escorts with their fixed bayonets, or perhaps the bursting of one of their own shells quite close to them, reminds them that they are prisoners of war, so that now, if never before, they will wish they had never seen their native land.

Two hours elapse without any event of importance happening; just the intermittent artillery fire, and the now distant crackle of machine-guns and rifles. Still operations are in progress, and suddenly from the rear, I hear the clatter of horses' hoofs, and the rattle of lumber-waggons on the hard matted roads behind. I am not mistaken. They are the guns of the gallant Horse Artillery galloping into action. What a sight for pessimistic eyes, for on several roads all leading to the ridge in front, lines of these guns are moving swiftly on into action. The horses gallop up with their riders, and the gun hitched behind, swing round into action to begin flashing fire, and shells into the air.

A scene which is rarely the privilege of man to view in reality, but one which once seen will never be forgotten. It thrills one through, and makes a chap feel as if he could tackle twenty men, because in some mysterious way it stirs a man's heart to action, seeing these excited horses galloping furiously across a battle-field, with lancers rattling behind, to the music of burning shells. So thrilling, and yet what a world of subject for an artist.

Oh! for the eye and hand of a skilled artist. I am now walking towards the ridge, and passing the entanglements of the enemy, up to which many gallant fellows have fallen. The price of victory is death.

The weather has changed, and the rain is falling in torrents but the setting sun is all ablaze in a glorious flaming red, such a picture. One would think the elements were rising up in anger against the world for its sin, or the sun was in sympathy with the battle.

The wounded are still struggling past, some walking with the aid of a stick, or a pal who is not badly hurt; others who are badly wounded being carried in on stretchers, but still it is the same old tale of success.

How glorious it all seems, but yet how sad and horrible. In the heated moment of victory I had forgotten. I suddenly turn cold as I gaze round me to see my pals; the defenders of the slackers laid dead or dying on the field of honour. Now where is the "Glory of War"? These sad things I had forgotten in the momentary flash of victory, but now they come home to me with a fuller force.

That young fellow laid there, with a smile on his face, will be some lonely mother's son, who is waiting, and watching at home. But what a grand thing to think they will be happy now.

"Oh Death, where is thy sting; oh Grave, thy victory?" We will give them as reverend a burial as we are able, under the circumstances, with the satisfaction that they have died nobly, doing their duty to God, and the welfare of civilisation.

Here is a young fellow, a big, strong, well-built chap, what a chapter of brave deeds I could write about him. He has carried his rifle up to the opposing trench, and done excellent service with it, as his empty cartridge belts go to show, but it had been impossible for him to live in such a hail of lead. What courage, what a heart. He has kept up the noblest traditions of a Britisher.

How I would like to honour him in some way: a V.C. if it will do there. They have a mission to fulfil and they will see that it is properly carried out. This is the hour they have longed for, dreamt of for months. And now the hardest task is over, so after this success—line after line of trenches is taken, with the reserves following close behind, to fill up the gaps.

They are still out of sight. Where? The second, third line of enemy trenches? I do not know, they have disappeared over the ridge.

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"Well, old chap, how are you doing?"

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"Bull! what's this?"

"Prickles! Ah!"

CHEMISTS FINED.

Breach of Poison Ordinance.

Before Mr. Haselwood at the Police Court this morning, the Hing Sing Yuen, of Wing Lok Street, were charged that they, not being registered under Ordinance 12 of 1908, kept a shop for retailing poison without having the word "Poison" on it in English and Chinese, with selling poison to a person unknown, and with selling poison without making an entry in a book, before delivery, of the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser.

Mr. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Crown and defendants were represented by Mr. Shenton.

Mr. Orme intimated that he wished to withdraw the third and fourth charges.

Mr. Orme said the defendants purchased this stuff wholesale for the purpose of selling it retail. The drug was formerly sold by the Germans.

His worship remarked that that was so, but he thought that his recent decision would have been read by the people.

Mr. Orme said he did not press for an exemplary penalty, but pointed out that the shop was quite close to the one concerned in the case which came before his Worship recently.

Mr. Shenton contended that the effect of the decision would be that only registered chemists would be allowed to sell the drug. The people who sold it wholesale would doubtless see that it did not get into the hands of these people in any large quantities.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 on each of the charges.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for next Tuesday's meeting are—

Letter from Government relative to the erection of 30 water closets at Nos. 12 to 44, Nathan Road, Kowloon Island Lot Nos. 609, 412 R.P., 550 and 1208.

Letter from Government relative to the erection of one water closet and one urinal at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Works, Hangchow Marine Lot No. 27.

Application for permission to erect an additional water closet at No. 4 Hotel, Hongkong University, Island Lot No. 1877, and to remove one existing water closet from its present position to another position in the same building.

Application for permission to erect a trough closet at No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central, Marine Lot No. 7, section B.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 11th January, 1916.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 31st December, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 2nd and 9th January, 1916.

Ret return for the weeks ending 8th and 15th January, 1916.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Wood, an Indian soldier was charged with the theft of sixty sovereigns and other money from another member of the Hongkong Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., whilst both were in hospital. Defendant was brought up on remand. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted, and referred his Worship to various cases dealing with identification of the stolen property in cases of larceny of money.

The defendant was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin and the case was further remanded until Friday at 2.15 p.m.

ed in obscurity on the field of honour. The noise of warfare gradually dies down until quietness is practically restored to the field, and weary world, beaten only now and then by the screeching of a shell, the high toned bark of a field gun, or even the crack of a sniper's rifle.

The day is ended and the weary find rest.

The night seems as if some mysterious voice has given the order "Peace be still."

VESSELS AND CARGOES.

Further Detentions and Captures.

The following lists, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of November 19 and 26, 1915, are published for general information:—

Vessels Detained or Captured at Sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

Name and Nationality. Where detained. Tonnage.

Esrom (3208) — Danish — Lerwick
Genesee (2899) — United States — St. Lucia
Billerod — Danish — Fleetwood
Ships Whose Cargoes, or Part of Them, have been Detained.

Name Nationality. Cargo Detained at.

Calabria — British — Gibraltar
Dropting — Swedish — Kirkwall
Sophia — Norwegian — Cardiff
Loch Tay — Norwegian — London
Nordriar — Danish — Gibraltar
Progresso — Norwegian — Adrossan
Tobanus — Dutch — Falmouth

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:—

Private F. M. H. Holman joined the Corps on 21.1.16, allotted Corps No. 1966 and posted to Scouts Co. (No. 4 Section).

Sapper J. J. Maxwell joined the Corps on 22.1.16, allotted Corps No. 1967 and posted to Engineer Company.

Parades. Pa sales for Sunday, 23rd instant.

8.30 a.m. and 8.45 a.m. Artillery Battery and Civil Service Company—Field Operations (see Corps Orders No. 6 dated 19.1.16 and No. 2 dated 20.1.16).

Remainder Nil.

Parades for Monday, 24th instant.

7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8.12.15.—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

6.00 p.m. No. 1 Section Scouts Co. (all members) Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters.

Remainder Nil.

On duty to-night Scouts Co.

On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

On duty 24th inst. Scouts Co. Orderly Officer Lieut. Weath.

CONCERT AT NAVAL THEATRE.

There was a crowded attendance at the Royal Naval Theatre last night on the occasion of a concert arranged by the Naval Concert Party in aid of the widow of and children of the late E.R.A. Manley and Pte. Penfold, both of whom died suddenly on December 28 last.

The officials of the Party were:—President, Mr. H. Lister; stage manager, Mr. H. Dunn; Secretary, Mr. J. Lever. The programme was divided into three parts, the first two comprising miscellaneous items, and the last being devoted to the production of a humorous sketch, "The New Slavey," written by Mr. Malcolm G. Banks.

All the items were greatly enjoyed. The contributions being Miss Wilkes, Miss Scott, Captain Scates, R.A.M.C., Messrs. H. Manley, A. Brock, M. G. Banks, B. Allen, J. Robson, B. White, Wilson, Thorn, H. Dunn, Lyth, Fenimore, A. J. Staley and the Union Lyric String Band.

The accompanists were Mrs. Alderman, Messrs. Hearn and Perrin. In the sketch the characters were taken by Messrs. J. Cleave, J. Kibson, M. G. Banks, Dunn, Reid, Dunn and Hearn.

A fine of £20 in each case was imposed.

BREACH OF POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Boarding House Runner as Letter Carrier.

A Chinese named Leung Wing was charged this morning with bringing into the Colony 17 unstamped letters, which constituted an infringement of the postal regulations. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Post-master General, prosecuted.

A Chinese Revenue Officer said he saw the man when he arrived in the Colony and found his waist a pouch which contained 17 letters.

Mr. Wolfe:—Do you know this man?—No.

Mr. Wolfe:—I wished to know whether witness was aware that the man was a boarding house runner.

A Clerk in the Chinese department of the General Post Office, said that six of the letters bore a chop, which gave the words "to receive" and "to carry" while three of the letters were marked "Postage Paid." Two of the letters bore the name Hoiping. None of the letters bore postage stamps and there were no marks to show that the letters had been through either the British or Chinese posts.

Defendant said the letters had been sent down from San Chan port, and were for Yammat. The letters were wrapped in grass paper, and he was going to deliver them. They were sent through the post at San Chan and were wrapped up in a parcel.

The Revenue Officer, recalled, said that when he saw the defendant the letters were quite loose and were not wrapped up in any paper.

Mr. Wolfe said it was quite evident that the letters had not come through the post, as a parcel, because they bore defendant's private stamp. He would ask for a penalty of \$40.

His Worship remarked that this was rather a bad case, and defendant would be fined the amount mentioned.

Pig Dealers' Guild in Trouble.

At the Police Court this morning two members of the Pig Dealers' Guild were charged on remand, before Mr. Wood, with taking 31 and 29 unstamped letters out of the Colony.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster General, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Gardiner represented the defendants.

The Postmaster General said he had been carefully through the correspondence and had satisfied himself that this case was in no way different from an ordinary case. There was one letter addressed to a bank in each packet of chits, and the other letters related to statements of the market as to the price of pigs.

It was contended by Mr. Gardiner that it would be impossible for the dealers to send the chits through the post, because they did not know the addresses.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that the chits were fully addressed, and they could have been delivered through the post.

Mr. Gardiner:—But only the name is given.

Mr. Wolfe:—Well, it is a firm name, and we could have found them. The Chinese Post Office is now in the postal Union and we undertake to deliver any where in China. The defendant had probably done it before, and they must have known by the notices in the newspapers that uncensored correspondence should not be sent out of the Colony. These people may have been breaking the law consistently and this is the first time they have been found out. His worship would probably remember the case of his (Mr. Wolfe's) dog liempo. He had had a licence for years and then once when he failed, because he had overlooked the matter as he was ill, he was fined. This was an exactly similar case. They had been doing wrong and this was the first time they had been found out.

A fine of £20 in each case was imposed.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Damage Estimated at \$50,000.

A serious fire broke out during the early hours of this morning, the Fire Brigade receiving a call to 11 and 13 Whitfield, occupied by the Chuan Shung Hang Company, general exporters, of 21 Chui Lung Street, first floor.

The fire was found to have broken out on the first floor of the building, which is used as a Godown for the storage of a miscellaneous collection of goods. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of a large quantity of leathers which was amongst the goods stored.

Practically the whole of the premises were destroyed, the damage being estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Neither the premises nor the goods were insured.

DECREE WITHDRAWN.

Hongkong No Longer Plague Infected.

Mr. M. J. Quint, Vice-Consul in charge of the Netherlands Consulate, writes us as follows:—

I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Indian Government have rescinded the decree by which Hongkong was declared an infected port on account of plague.

No special measures are any more necessary for ships leaving for the Netherlands Indies with the exception that the bill of health has to be endorsed by this Consulate-General.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Draw of Debentures. The Hongkong Hotel Company Limited having decided to pay off 200 Debentures of the Company, the Debentures to be paid off were decided by a draw at the Hotel this morning. There were in attendance, as scrutineers for the debenture-holders, Mr. W. E. C. Ake and Mr. J. Arnold, both of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company. Mr. J. H. Taggart (manager) and Mr. Beaupre of the Hotel also assisted in the draw.

Before Commander C. W. Brackwith, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P.C.J. Jackson charged Chan Kwoi shui and Chai Kwai, boatmen, with unlawfully using nets within the Harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof without the written permission of the Harbour Master, on the 21st inst. A fine of \$2 each was imposed.

W. T. Roberts, Chief Officer of s.s. Chekiang, charged Kim Ho, Chan Li, Chan Chan, Cheng Pan-yung, Cheung Yee and Cheng Lee, member of the ship's crew, with unlawfully disobeying his (Mr. Roberts's) command on board the ship at Taikoo Dock on the 21st inst. Defendants were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

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LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January	Tons
1	142
2	137
3	135
4	127
5	125
6	128
7	139
8	132
9	138
10	150
11	133
12	243
13	237
14	255
15	235
16	209
17	183
18	193
19	193
20	183
21	202
Total to 21st inst.	3,644
Daily average	172.25

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Notice Board.

All ranks are informed that a Notice Board has been placed outside the D.S.P.'s office, whereon current Notices will be exhibited concerning:—

(a) the individual scores at each Range in Musketry Course, Part II;

(b) the Leave Regulations;

(c) the Medical Exemption Regulations;

(d) the week's parades, etc.;

(e) the Patrol List, etc., etc.

Mounted Police.

A limited number of ponies having been offered to the Police Reserve by certain gentlemen in the Colony, the Mounted Police Patrol Detachment is practically formed, subject to this, unless free stabling and keep is by some means secured, Mounted Patrolmen may each be asked to subscribe a sum of about ten dollars per month for that purpose.

Victoria Theatre.

The Popriators are giving to the Police Reserve Band and Orchestra. Each one half the gross receipts of a Concert to be held in the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday, January 23. All ranks are asked to increase the receipt by attending with their friends. Uniform (B's patrol uniform only) should be worn.

Defendants.

For permitting his memory to fail him in connection with a duty to be performed, a Sergeant has been ordered 3 hours extra Patrol duty.

Parades 5.30 p.m.

Monday, January 24th.—No. 1 Co. and Recruits thereof.

Tuesday, January 25th.—No. 4 Co. and Recruits of all Companies.

Wednesday, January 26th.—No. 2 Co. and Recruits thereof.

Thursday, January 27th.—No. 3 and 4 Companies.

Friday, January 28th.—All Company Inspectors and Sergeants.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.06—The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific. Another has formed over N. China.

The depression over China has moved rapidly north-eastward. It is now central in the neighbourhood of Wladivostok.

A depression has formed over Indo-China.

The monsoon W.T. set in again along the east coast of China, and remains light to moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.80 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Cap Reck.	Light winds, freshening from eastward; some drifting rain at night.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, freshening, considerably.
3 South coast of China between P.K. and Lamcocks, as No. 1.	East winds.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	Westerly winds.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, January 22.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH THIRD EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22 1916.

GERMANS HIT BACK AT MR. PUNCH.

It is well known that the virile attitude of Mr. Punch on the War has given particular offence in Germany. The leading German newspapers have already solemnly warned the conductors of Punch as to what will befall them when the Germans come to London. Mr. Punch, however, goes on his way undismayed, and continues to deal faithfully and fearlessly with Germany and with the Kaiser.

Some two or three months ago a fine volume of Punch Cartoons was published in New York, comprising some 150 illustrations, the object of which was to bring clearly before the citizens of the United States the arrogant attitude of Germany towards the European Powers from 1880 to 1915.

This Collection of Cartoons showed the methods of the Teuton in such unflattering colours that Germany became nervous as to the stability of her influence in the United States of America. A counterblast must be issued at once, and a blow struck at Mr. Punch, and through him at the hated English.

It was decided to produce a rival to Punch, one that should not only supplant the famous periodical in the favour of the American public, but should be full of the spirit of hostility to Great Britain.

A Rival "Punch" on U.S. Bookstalls.

In pursuance of this plan, two or three weeks ago the Bookstalls of the United States were adorned with a plentiful supply of copies of a periodical which resembled Punch very closely, but was not Punch. The front cover was embellished with Doyle's famous design, which has been known in all parts of the world from time immemorial as the cover design of Punch. In size and shape the periodical was identical with Punch, but purchasers who bought copies for the modest price of 10 cents (5d.) were surprised to read above the cover design the legend—

"As England sees U.S. shown in Punch," and beneath the design the words:

"Some Famous and Forgotten Cartoons that the present generation of Americans should see."

Reproduced by The American Truth Society, 1133, Broadway, New York.

The contents of the periodical were fifteen full-page Cartoons taken from the issues of Punch from 1842 to 1870. These Cartoons, which were mainly of the American Civil War period, when England was not in sympathy with America, had been carefully chosen as being those most likely to make Americans offended with Great Britain. Comments in red ink appeared beneath each Cartoon, some of which ran:—"John Bull felt like thrashing us during our Civil War," "The wish of Bankruptcy was father to the thought during our Civil War," "John Bull's new 'Confidence Trick' calls for a billion dollars"; and on the last page, by way of explaining why Punch had been selected for this attack on Britain, was printed:—"The English mind is always shown in London 'Punch.'" That the Cartoons had been deliberately selected in such a way as to misrepresent both the attitude of Punch and of Great Britain in relation to the Civil War, and also to represent the feelings of fifty years ago as those of to-day, is only further evidence, if such were needed, of the Germanic origin of the publication.

A "Punch" Produced by the Germans.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, depending on the point of view, a day or to after this previous publication was placed on the Bookstalls, the Secretary of Punch arrived in New York. A visit to

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

The Non-Representation of Professions.

Mr. H. W. Looker sends us for publication the following letter which he has forwarded to the Colonial Secretary—

Sir,—With reference to the recent appointment of a Committee in connection with War Charities, I have the honour to inquire why the name of no member of the branch of the Profession to which I belong appears amongst the members of such Committee.

I also notice that no names of members of the Medical Profession, the Architects Profession or the Profession of Chartered Accountants appear on such Committee, nor do the names of any members of the ordinary community of the Colony, such as the ordinary mercantile firms and the large shops engaged in business here, and I have to inquire why the classes above mentioned are omitted from a Committee which is supposed to be, but clearly is not, representative.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. W. LOOKER.
The Hon. Mr. Gladstone,
Colonial Secretary.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H. K. V. R. Order No. 8, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., states—

Parades for Week ending the 29th inst.

"C" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Monday the 24th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

"B" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Friday the 28th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground on Monday the 24th inst., Wednesday the 26th inst., and Thursday the 27th inst., at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt. Major Bond. Dress: drill order.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 5.15 p.m. under Sergt. Major Cooke. Dress: drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday the 24th inst., Wednesday the 26th inst., and Friday the 28th inst., at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.

Detail.
On duty from the morning of January 23rd to the morning of February 4th.—C. Co.

to Publishers, The American Truth Society, proved, as was anticipated, that, despite its name, the Society was a German organization run by Germans, and having direct connection with the organizers of the numerous bomb and other outrages in the States.

Its Withdrawal.
Upon threat of legal procedure, these valiant protagonists of Germany promptly undertook to withdraw all copies of the publication from circulation, to hand these copies over to the true Punch authorities, and to enter into a formal undertaking not to re-issue Punch Cartoons, at all events, in the misleading form in which they had been issued.

The publication was scathingly reviewed by the New York Press, which has since noted with pleasure its disappearance from the Bookstalls and with caustic comment on the reason for its withdrawal. The net result of the adventure is the still further discrediting of the German propagandists in America.

SHANGHAI SHARE CIRCULAR.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co.'s weekly share circular (Shanghai, 15th January), states—

Our remarks of last week on the Rubber-share position were to receive earlier justification than we expected, for on the receipt on Monday morning of lower quotations for raw rubber, values dropped all along the line and buying were replaced by selling orders. Cottons have quietened down again, after their momentary strength and although only a few sales were made, buying orders seem filled. Langkats experienced a small rise in sympathy with an output improved by some 160 tons a day. General Securities have been neglected. To-day's opening rate T/T on London was 2/7; the dollar rate being 72.7.

Debentures.—Few transactions and these at unchanged rates, were made; only a small enquiry exists.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai. A final dividend of £2/3/- and a bonus of 5/-, both subject to income-tax, will be recommended at the forthcoming meeting, together with the writing-off of five lakhs dollars from Bank Premises account and the carrying forward of about thirty lakhs. Shares are wanted at \$835. Cathay ordinary are wanted at 235 but some preferences are available at 670.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are obtainable at 12 with buyers offering 11½. Philippines without quotation still offer at 3. Docks and Engineerings.—Shanghai changed hands freely at 61 with a few more offering. N.W. Engineerings did not come to business despite offers of 9½ for small lots.

Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French are bid for at 106½. Investments sold at 106½ and offer at 170. An improved offer of \$7 failed to attract holders.

Cotton Mills.—A few purchases of Kung Yiks at 15, probably for the dividend of Tls. 150 payable on 13th inst., were made, and some Soy Chees were taken off the market from 41 to 42, while Shanghai maintained their level at 92 and the other companies failed to obtain notice.

Industrials.—Langkats sprang from 35 to 38½ but returned to 37 on the improvement of the output. Sumatras were sold to unsatisfied purchasers at 135.

Rubbers.—A severe shaking was administered to this market by the drop in London and Singapore quotations, the former 4/3 to 3/8, but at close a few enquiries exist. Ayer Tawahs notify shareholders that the latest date for acceptance of the new issue is 31st March. Kota Bahru. An interim dividend of .45 is declared payable on 15th proximo. Permatas. At the meeting to be held on 21st inst., the Directors will recommend that a dividend of 15 per cent. be paid; Tls. 8,037.53 be w/off Development account; 22,000 placed to Dividend Reserve, and Tls. 4,666.91 carried forward. Pengkalans. The books will be closed from 1st to 6th proximo for allotment of the 2,000 unissued shares at Tls. 12, one new to each 14 old.

Miscellaneous.—Constructions sold and are wanted at 8½. Gas found buyers at 31. Telephones sold and offer at 98.

Vienna's Coal Famine.

Zurich, December 10.—Owing to the lack of coal, the gas supply of Vienna is in grave danger of becoming exhausted. The Burgomaster has appealed to the Prime Minister to use his influence in order to enable the municipal gasworks to obtain sufficient coal to avoid the peril of the city being suddenly left in darkness. Leitach is already without light, the gasworks having no coal.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 23rd January, 1916, Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: 110, 111. Te Deum: Lowes, Cooke and Hopkins. Jubilate: Goodson. Hymns: 236, 80. "God Save the King." Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 23rd evening (L). Magnificat: Henley (7th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Batterhill (30th evening). Anthem: "Come unto Him." Gounod. Hymns: 229, 241. Psalm 114, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 8. P. in unison. Psalm 115, verses 1, 2, 12, 16, 18, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

3rd Sunday after Epiphany, Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymns: 279. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren Day 23rd. Psalms: CX. Duseley, Chant 245. CXI. Turle, Chant 248. CXII. Bryce, W. A. Chant 325. CXIII. Smart, Chant 243. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Troubeck. Hymns: 239, 174. 315. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Service. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns: 342, 572, 47, 51. Subject: The Christian Specialty. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 238, 197, 22, 290. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(N. 10 and 12 Pedders Street).

On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Waichai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen.

Early.—Low Masses at 6.7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

—MacDonnell Road. Sundays. 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WAR ITEMS.

Death for Refusal.

Amsterdam, December 11.—The *Telegraf* learns from Sas Van Gent that last Sunday there was a German requisition of rye at Saefelien. One peasant refused to supply rye, and threats being without result the man was executed in his own village.

Berlin Newspaper Suppressed.

Amsterdam, December 10.—General von Kessel, commander of Berlin, has prohibited the publication of the Pan-German Conservative newspaper *Post* for an unlimited time. The reason of the prohibition was the publication of an article hostile to any form of peace unless Germany keeps all the occupied territory.

Spain's Strict Neutrality.

Madrid, December 9.—Count Romanones, the new Premier, has published the following statement:—"The new Cabinet, continuing the policy of its predecessor, will observe the strictest neutrality towards all the belligerents, and will use every effort to facilitate the solution of the economic problems at present before Parliament. It accepts the offer of the support of the majority, but if unable to make use of this, will call together a new Parliament. The Government will continue a frankly Liberal policy."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)
ARABS PUT TO FLIGHT.
A CHRISTMAS DAY BATTLE.

January 20, 2.40 p.m.
The official war correspondent with the New Zealand forces gives details of the fight at Mersamtrah on Christmas Day when the New Zealanders and the 15th Sikhs, assisted by the Australian Light Horse and the English Yeomanry, defeated an Arab force, killing over 200 of the enemy, while our casualties were only 60. The Arabs were camped in a rocky donga seven miles south of Mersamtrah. After a bombardment of the enemy position the Sikhs and New Zealanders advanced under a heavy fire to within 200 yards of the enemy where the real fighting began. The Sikhs fought with great dash and courage and seemed to disdain cover, to the admiration of the New Zealanders. Finally the British force drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

LEFT FOR PARIS.

January 20, 2.40 p.m.
The French Ministers and President Wilson's special envoy to Europe, Colonel House, have left for Paris.

IN THE BALKANS.

ENEMY'S NEW MOVE.

January 20, 2.40 p.m.
French war correspondents at Salonica confirm the statement that Germans and Bulgarians are going northward from Monastir, probably to the Russian front. They have been suffering from a great lack of food in Macedonia. The contents of the enemy Legations in Athens are being removed towards Macedonia.

GERMAN DEVILRY.

January 20, 2.40 p.m.
The Serbians who returned to their houses are escaping to Salonica as the Germans are punishing with death anyone out after dark, and are publicly flogging both sexes for the slightest offences.

ALLIED LANDING.

January 20, 2.40 p.m.
A message from Athens says the Allied troops are landing at Mitylene.

DEDEAGATCH BOMBARDED.

January 20, 10.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica telegraphs that yesterday warships bombarded Dedeaqatch, doing considerable damage. A train was destroyed and several storehouses set on fire.

ITALY RE-EXAMINING THE UNFIT.

January 20, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says those who were reported as medically unfit are being re-examined and those who have recovered are sent to join the colours.

THE "PERSIA" ENQUIRY.

January 20, 4.45 p.m.
The Board of Trade will enquire into the loss of the Persia.

SUVLA BAY.

AN AMPLER ENQUIRY PROMISED.

January 20, 5.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that arrangements for the extension of the Allied Councils were progressing. He announced that the Government had decided that an enquiry into the Suva Bay operations was impracticable at the present time, but finally an ample enquiry would be held and full justice done.

THE BLOCKADE.

NAVY AND FOREIGN OFFICE.

January 20, 5.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Major Hunt called attention to the British blockade and asked whether it was effective. Sir Edward Grey said he understood the matter would be discussed next week, but any statement that the Navy was crippled by the Foreign Office was grossly unfair and entirely mis-represented the fact.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AGROUND.

January 20, 5.30 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that a British submarine has gone aground on the Dutch coast. A British destroyer rescued some of the officers and crew while the remainder are being taken to Holland on a Dutch warship.

AVIATION.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

January 20, 7.30 p.m.
In a statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant showed that the British airmen in Flanders continually hold the offensive. They are perpetually penetrating the German lines and the Germans merely remain on the defensive, for which work, the Fokkers, the latest type of German aeroplane, is alone suitable. But the main purpose of aeroplanes is reconnaissance and directing artillery which the British are always able to carry out. If the Germans came behind the Allied lines we had defensive machines which were quite equal to the Fokkers. The Germans advertise the British casualties and conceal their own. The British authorities, however, were satisfied with the good performance of the Air Service.

NEW ZEALAND AND COMPULSION.

January 20, 8.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Wellington, Mr. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, in a speech, stated that if the voluntary system failed compulsion would be adopted.

TO PREVENT FURTHER TROUBLE.

January 20, 8.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, Mr. Hughes declared, during the course of a speech, that we must cut out every power which Germany exercised before the war so as to prevent her troubling us again.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

INDIA'S BONE EXPORTS.

January 20, 8.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Ross suggested the advisability of a limit to prohibit the export of bones from India. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he would draw the attention of the Raj to the matter.

SURGEON TO THE KING.

January 20, 10.40 p.m.
Col. Hendley, of the Indian Medical Corps, has been gazetted Honorary Surgeon to the King.

THE COMPULSION BILL.
POSITION OF TERRITORIALS.

January 20, 10.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant described the position of the Territorials under the Compulsion Bill. The married men and men unsuitable for foreign service would be unaffected. The rest would be entitled to volunteer for foreign services in their present regiments. Ample opportunity for so volunteering would occur in the next five weeks. Those who did not volunteer would be discharged from the Territorials and compulsorily enlisted. An amendment for exempting home service Territorials was rejected by 259 to 27.

THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

January 20, 10.40 p.m.
A message from Athens says the Serbian Government has arrived at Corin.

THE RUSSIANS.

A SPLENDID THRUST.

January 20, 11.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, an Austrian communiqué confirms the seriousness of the Russian thrust on the Bessarabian frontier. It says that between Toporany and Bojan the Austrians have to face almost hourly attacks by superior forces and admits that yesterday the Russians repeatedly penetrated the trenches elsewhere. In some places the troops were under a severe artillery fire the whole day.

ENEMY DEFEATED IN PERSIA.

January 21, 4.50 a.m.
A message from Teheran says that after a most difficult march over snow-covered passes, the Russian forces surrounded and defeated a thousand of the enemy which threatened the communications of the Russian Expeditionary Force in Persia, in the region of Enzeli Reht. Numerous prisoners were taken.

A FRUITFUL OFFENSIVE.

January 21, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Press emphasises the importance of the Russian offensive in Bukovina in drawing off large German forces from the Balkans and isolating the Bulgarians, who are thus unable to attack Salonica or to operate in Albania.

SUCCESSSES ON LAND AND SEA.

January 20, 11.30 p.m.
A Petrograd communiqué says that in the Drinsk region we successfully bombarded the enemy column approaching Schlossberg, and we repulsed several feeble attacks in the middle Strupa. Our torpedo boats on January 17 raided the north-east coast of Asia Minor, destroying 163 sailing ships, of which 73 were laden with provisions. At Karpikew we captured guns, artillery, ammunition, and prisoners. The Tsar has sent a message to the Russian forces in the Caucasus expressing his sincere gratitude at the blow delivered.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

January 21, 4.05 a.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, advocated a naval programme before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives on the ground that at the close of the war, with great wealth and an increasing fleet, America would be able to call an international conference on the limitation of armaments. The members of the Committee argued that America could call a conference without increasing the fleet. There was an animated debate in the Senate on the rights of neutrals in the war. Senator Williams, of Mississippi, repudiated the idea that the Southern States cared more for property than for the lives of women and children who had been sent to their graves in the ocean. He did not intend to worry the President about loss of property until the question of the loss of women and children had been settled with Germany. Southerners knew that if the shipment of cotton to the Allies was cut off cotton would be worth only four cents.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS PROHIBITED.

January 21, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent says a Proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports.

KAISER DECORATED FOR BRAVERY!

January 21, 4.50 a.m.
A telegram from Amsterdam says that there has been a lavish exchange of decorations between the Germans and Bulgarians, including the Bulgarian Grand Cross for Bravery for the Kaiser.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$5.45 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.65 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG.

168 Des Voeux Road Central

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th. July, 1915.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION
CLUB.

BOXING.

Subject to sufficient entries being received, an Amateur Boxing Competition open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on Friday, February 25th.

Conditions: (a) 3 two-minute rounds. If undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs., 132 lbs. and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries Starting weight to be addressed to J. Deakin Esq. c/o V.R.C. before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.

No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVED GINGER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenmeti
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 127 & 128.
WE are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to be business and sanitary arrangements.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your cough, whether chronic or acute, whether it is a dry cough, or a cough with phlegm, or a cough with asthma, or a cough with influenza, or a cough with ordinary colds, or a cough with whooping cough, or a cough with any other ailment, HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA will give you instant relief.

It is the only cure for asthma, and it is the only cure for whooping cough, and it is the only cure for any other cough.

It is the only cure for asthma, and it is the only cure for whooping cough, and it is the only cure for any other cough.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

DE VILLIERS

ILLUSIONIST.

With his Company of Song, Dance and Musical Artists.
Tableau Vivants, etc.

MOVING THEATRE

KOWLOON.

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22

TWO PERFORMANCES.

5 and 9.15 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23

TWO PERFORMANCES.

At 6 and 9.15 p.m.

All performances:—2 solid hours entertainment.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Evening 9.15 p.m.	Matinees 5 or 6 p.m.
1st Class ———— \$1.50	1st Class ———— 1.00
2nd " ———— 1.00	2nd " ———— .70
3rd " ———— .50	3rd " ———— .40
Gallery (Asiatics only) — .20	Gallery (Asiatics only) — .15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—
Half Prices to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class only.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Pathe Masterpiece in 5 parts. Featuring the Famous

Child Actress Marie Fromet, of "LES MISERABLES" Fame—

in

"THE PRICE OF DISCIPLINE."

and

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE"

"THE FANTASTIC UMBRELLA"

"IN THE WOOD OF MORTAIN."

"MIKE THE HOUSE MAID."

NOTICES.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUM-
BULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

TEL. 457

PROPRIETOR C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482

DURESCO

The COLOURWASH which
which lasts ten times longer.

STOCKS FROM

ALEX ROSS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "DURESCO" THE DURABLE

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Cast Iron. Coke Importers. General Store
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 25 and
27, Canton Market, Tel. 414-5, 511-5.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK

IS

MILK.

WE USE

NO PRESERVATIVE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
Hong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$815 sa. 273/10	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div.
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	415	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	182 1/2	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan. 180
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	912 1/2	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. 972
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	265	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 270
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	4152	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 162
Hong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	410	8,000	\$250	30	395	Feb.	368	April 420
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	117	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 118
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 1/2	50,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 23
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	117 1/2	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 182
Shell T. Port & Trading Co., Ltd.	88 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70	Sept. 90 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	37	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	132	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 134
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	37	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration	30 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec. 33 1/2
Ramb. Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	335	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov. 4
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	27 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov. 32 1/2
Ural Caspians	33 1/2	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov. 41
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.								
Hong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	575	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 81 1/2
H.K. & W. D. Co., Ltd.	57	20,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 38 1/2
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60	25,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 63 1/2
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2	36,800	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 93 1/2
Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	194	13,800	\$100	100	128	July	120	Dec. 116
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	108	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 1/2
H'kong Land Investment Co.	105	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 111 1/2
H'kong Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2
Shanghai Lands	107	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 106
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	84	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb. 84
H'kong Central Estates	103	10,000	\$100	all	103	June	103	June 100
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	145	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	135	May 180
Kung Yik	113 1/2	75,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar. 17
Laon Kung Mow	71	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May 89
Shanghai Cottons	192	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 105
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 1/2	60,000	\$15	all	12	May	10	Dec. 10
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	480	50,000	\$5	all	490	July	4	April 44 1/2
Do. (Spec. shares)	480	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 10 1/2
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	10	125,000	\$10	all	39	Jan.	35	Ang. 34
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	229	40,000	\$5	all	6	Jan.	5	Dec. 11
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10	400,000	\$10	all	6	Jan.	5	Dec. 11
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	43	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 45
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	185	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 190
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 43 1/2
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 1/2	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5 90
Langkats	26 1/2	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	23	Dec. 42
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	250,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June 10
Do. (New)	55 cts.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec. 81
Philippines L.	84	75,000	\$10	all	4	Jan.	4	Jan. 4
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5	12,000	\$10	all	5	Jan.	5	Jan. 5
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	220	13,200	\$50	all	20	Jan.	20	Jan. 20
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5 00	June	4	Nov. 3 1/2
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	216	27,723	\$10	all	224 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 18
Watson and Co., Ltd.	52 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	62 1/2	April	6 90	Dec. 6 90
William Powell, Limited	55 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 7
S. C. Morning Post	229	5,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 23

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tis. 1 1/2 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$9.02 buy.	Kempas (Straits) \$5 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) \$9.00 buyers.
Anglo Dutch Tis. 8 buyers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$6 buy.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$2 1/2 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$16 1/2 buyers.
Langkats 1 1/2 buyers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$8 1/2 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$4 buyers.	New Serendah \$2.75 buyers.

WRIGHT & HORNEY, Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS." THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated January 21, state:—
The market has been slightly easier during the past week and prices have receded, probably due to the approaching settlement and China New Year.
Bar Silver is quoted at 26.15/16 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11 1/2 T.T., on Shanghai 7 1/2 T.T. and at 7 1/2 for 3 d/s bills.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been done at \$810 and \$815, closing firm with buyers at \$815.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons are in demand at \$415. Unions have changed hands at \$912 1/2 and there are further buyers. North Chinas are unchanged at Tis. 182 1/2 and Yangtzes at \$285 ex. 73.
Fire Insurances.—There have been sales of China Fires at \$152 1/2 and \$152, and there are further buyers at \$152. Hongkong Fires are steady at \$410.
Shipping.—Indo-Chinas have eased off during the week and there are sellers at \$52 for the Preferred and \$127 for the Deferred. Douglas's advanced to \$118 buyers but at the close there are sellers at \$117; sales have taken place at various rates between \$114 and \$118 for cash and the equivalent forward. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$30 1/2 after sales. Star Ferries have been sold at \$38 1/2 and \$38 and close with sellers at \$37.

Mining.—Kubas are unchanged at 30 1/2. Banks were done at \$31 and \$33 and more shares can be placed at \$31. Irons are quoted 27 1/2 buyers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have again been an active market both cash and forward; at the close there are buyers at \$132 cash and \$135 March. Lunsoms are neglected at \$37.

Oils.—Shell Transports have been done at 88 1/2 and there are further buyers. Ural Caspians are unchanged at \$89 sellers. Langkats dropped during the week to Tis. 35 1/2 but close with buyers at Tis. 35 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves changed hands in fair quantities at \$75 cash and the equivalent forward, closing with sellers at \$76. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$81 for the old and \$77 for the new issue with sales and probable buyers. Shanghai Docks are firm with buyers at Tis. 60 after sales. Hongkong Wharves are quoted Tis. 92 1/2 buyers.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are steady at \$103, Hongkong Lands are sold at \$105 closing steady. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$110. Humphreys Estates are offering at \$61. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$40. West Point has advanced to \$84 buyers after sales at various rates from \$81 to \$84.

Cotton Mills.—Yangtzes are steady at Tis. 6, Ewo are wanted at Tis. 145. Kung Yik have buyers at Tis. 13 1/2 and sellers at Tis. 13 1/2, ex the dividend of Tis. 1 1/2. Shanghai Cottons are steady at Tis. 92.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$29, Green Island Cements at \$9.90, Electric at \$43, Ropes at \$31, Peak Trams (old) at \$10 and Watsons at \$11. There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$4.80, China Providents at \$10.10, Lees at \$185, Union Waterboats at \$16 and Wm. Powells at \$6.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS											
10.00 AM	11.00 AM	12.00 PM	1.00 PM	2.00 PM	3.00 PM	4.00 PM	5.00 PM	6.00 PM	7.00 PM	8.00 PM	9.00 PM
10.00 AM	11.00 AM	12.00 PM	1.00 PM	2.00 PM	3.00 PM	4.00 PM	5.00 PM	6.00 PM	7.00 PM	8.00 PM	9.00 PM
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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND

1 1/2 to 15" 5" to 15" 5" to 10"

CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, in which is vested the share of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

DECEMBER 1914 £23,970,367

1. Authorized Capital £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,381,515

II—Fire Funds £3,587,570

III—Life and Annuity Funds £1,667,590

Sinking Fund Account £12,250

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,515

Life and Annuity £3,587,570

Marine Department £1,667,590

Other Receipts £12,250

£5,338,928

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

Try what a refreshing, easily digested, and specially nourishing food beverage may be made with Benger's Food in combination with tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate.

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dairy and d. cream, rich in all the necessary food elements. If half Benger's Food is prepared, it mixed with half fresh made tea, etc., is highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the tea.

Benger's Food also mixes agreeably with stimulants when these may be medically recommended.

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

(1) Sold by chemists, etc., everywhere.

(2) Benger's Food, and how to use it, is described in the Benger's Food Leaflet, which is sent on application to the Benger's Food Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

(3) Benger's Food is also sold in tins of 1 lb. and 2 lb. each, and in packets of 1 lb. each.

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POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Mesopotamia cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station—

Japan, Siam, Persia, India, etc.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Kwantung, 22nd Jan.
Siberia, Siam, 23rd Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippines—Per YUENSHANG, 22nd Jan. 2 p.m.

Straits—Per WOLLOMBA, 22nd Jan. 2 p.m.

Swatow—Per TUNGUS, 22nd Jan. 2 p.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per TUNGUS, 22nd Jan. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 22nd Jan. 5 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kanshou, Br. ss. 1,222, Ross Lewis, 22nd Jan.—Swatow, 21st Jan. Rice & Timber—B. & S.

Hanoi, Fr. ss. F. Kormen, 22nd January—Haiphong, Gen.—Marty.

Halvard, Norw. ss. 1,065, C. Beck, 21st Jan.—Bangkok, 19th Jan. Rice—J.C.I.L.

Telena, Br. ss. 1,174, J. T. Leach, 21st Jan.—Singapore, 19th Jan. Rice—J.C.I.L.

Shanghai, Br. ss. 1,222, Ross Lewis, 21st Jan.—Swatow, 20th Jan. Ballast—B. & S.

Typhoon, Det. ss. 1,444, A. de Lampa, 21st Jan.—Hongkong, 19th Jan. Coal—J.C.I.L.

Laertes, Br. ss. 1,340, A. Jenkins, 21st Jan.—Seigon, 16th January, Gen.—Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 21.

Hopok for Bangkok via Swatow

Wada Maru for Haiphong

Sardinia for Haiphong

Bombay Maru for Bombay via Singapore

Tampon Maru for Singapore

Haitan for Fochow via Swatow

Kohle Maru for Telao

Dated Maru for Pakhoi via Hoihow

Updu for Chaofo via Wei-hai-wei

Sachin for Kibon

Salamia for Kobe via Moji

Jan. 22.

Tyden for Liverpool via Singapore

Jan. 22.

Telena for Shanghai

Sai Nam for Canton

Sai Kai for Kwang-chow-wan

Tungus for Bangkok via Swatow

Wolowra for Singapore

Ashin for Canton

Jan. 23.

Noria, Norw. ss. 1,474, Solberg, 17th Jan.—Wakamatsu, 18th Jan. Coal—T. & Co.

Daigi Maru, Br. ss. 888, T. Kishida, 18th Jan.—Haiphong, 16th Jan. Gen.—O.S.K.

Changsha, Br. ss. 1,431, F. C. Gamble, 18th Jan.—Melbourne, General—B. & S.

Yuenan, Br. ss. 1,715, W. M. Mowbray, 18th Jan.—Manila, 15th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.